OVERSEAS

The Monthly Journal of the OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Vol VI No. 69 OCTOBER, 1921

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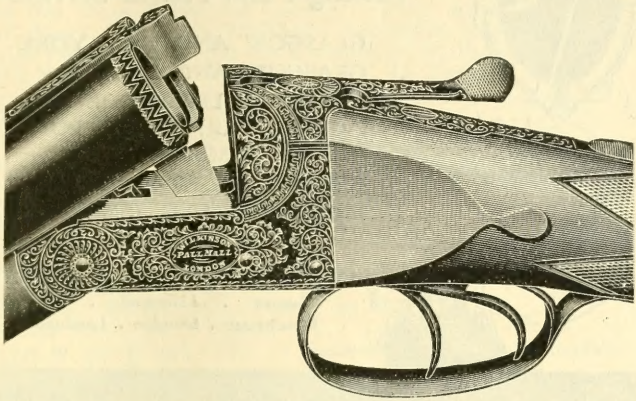

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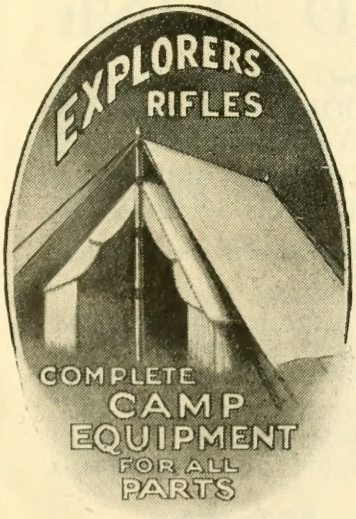

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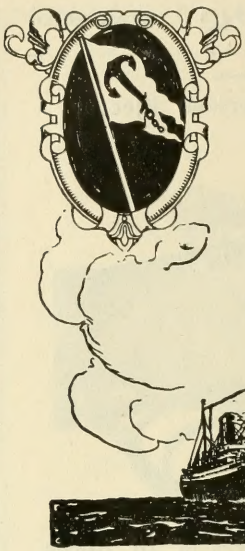

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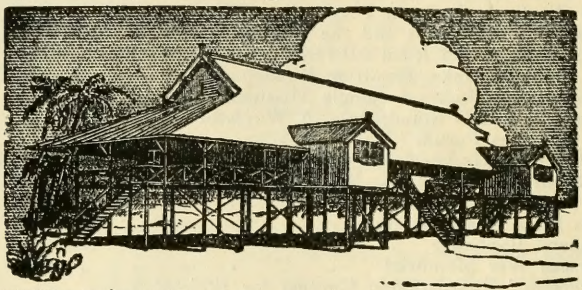

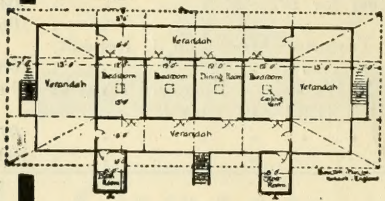

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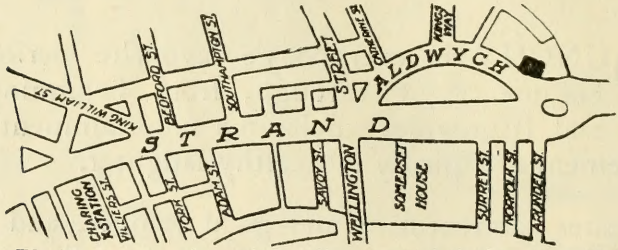

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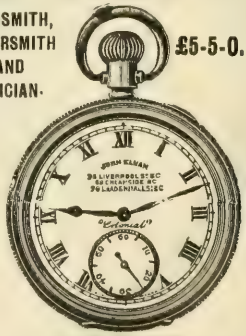

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OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the African Banking Corporation, Limited).
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£10,000,000	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660	RESERVE FUND ..	£2,893,335
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..	£2,229,165	UNCALLED CAPITAL ..	£6,687,495

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London Wall Branch: 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
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Savings Bank Balances	£35,306,956
General Bank Balances	£27,153,311
Note Issue Department	£58,972,537
Other Items	£13,527,765
	£134,960,569

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It is a large province, with considerable variety of soil and climate. In some part or other of it the prospective farmer, if he seeks carefully, is likely to find just the surroundings and the farming conditions he desires.

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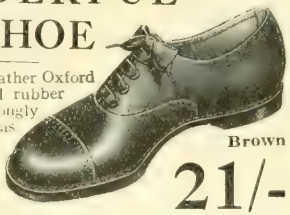

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The Salvation Army has world-wide organisation. Free and disinterested advice about Dominions. Cares for passengers. Representatives everywhere. Correspondence invited. Address: Commissioner D. C. LAMB, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

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The history of Australian Manufacturers is one of remarkable growth and achievement.

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To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

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Gas Fires and Heating Stoves.

Most Efficient, Economical and Reliable.

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If not, why not buy the Decca, and then "you can have music wherever you go." Practically weatherproof; no loose parts; no case; ready to play immediately opened.

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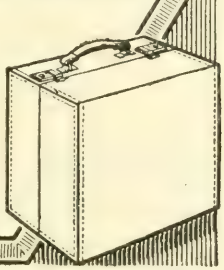

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A Link between the Homeland and all young Britishers Overseas

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also à la Carte.

TEAS.
Girdle Scones. Home-Made Cakes.

DINNERS, 6 to 9,
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or à la Carte.

WINE LIST.
OPEN SUNDAYS 12.45 to 9 p.m.

WHAT YOU REALLY WANT—
FROM OVERSEAS

The Album de Luxe

6/-

Mailed free.

Gilt edged, Loose leaf, Superior for X P. or posting, in larger size on reverse, select pageant leaves, Assorted greetings. Loose leaves of Lamaline, Dermoid, Vellum.

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The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

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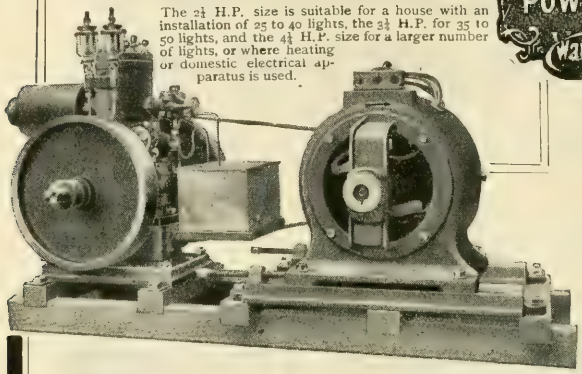
COUNTRY HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, FARMS, Etc.

The 2¼ H.P. size is suitable for a house with an installation of 25 to 40 lights, the 3¼ H.P. for 35 to 50 lights, and the 4¼ H.P. size for a larger number of lights, or where heating or domestic electrical apparatus is used.



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TYPE W.S.

Operate on PETROL, ESSENCE, PARAFFIN, KEROSENE or GAS.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

THESE Plants have been in use all over the world for over 12 years, and, owing to their extreme simplicity, small fuel consumption and reliability, are recommended for Home and Export.

Their strong construction and robust design ensures effective service for years without replacements.

SPECIFICATION.

ENGINE.

Complete with Governor, Spark Plug, Ignition Wire, Two Heavy Disc Flywheels, Two Main Bearings. Fuel and Water Tank, Silencer, Injector, High Tension Magneto, Foundation Bolts, Spanners, etc.

DYNAMO.

Shunt Wound Dynamo, wound for 25, 35, 50, 70, 100 or 140 volts, as ordered, suitable for Lighting and Charging, complete with Slide Rails.

Engine and Dynamo mounted together on substantial hardwood skids ready for bolting down to floor.

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Slate Panel having mounted thereon all necessary switches, fuses, meters, etc., for efficient control of Plant and Battery.

BATTERY.

Best English Make open glass box type cells.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

	W.S. 1	W.S. 2	W.S. 3
Size			
Brake Horse-Power	2¼	3¼	4¼
Dynamo Watts	1000	1500	2000
Volts	25/35	50/70	50/70
Size of Battery Recommended	(13) 120 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 100 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 120 Amp. hour Cells
Generating Set Complete, as illustrated, with Tanks (Water and Fuel), Piping, Foundation Bolts and Spanners	£ 100 0 0	£ 120 0 0	£ 144 0 0
Switchboard	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Battery Complete with Acid	50 15 0	74 10 0	105 10 0
Total	170 15 0	214 10 0	269 10 0

SHIPPING SPECIFICATIONS (APPROXIMATE).

	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.
Generating Set & Switchboard	W.S. 60×30×31	1. 7½	W.S. 70×33×34	2. 10	W.S. 75×36×37	3. 11½
Battery (less Acid)	18 cu. ft.	6½	24 cu. ft.	8	36 cu. ft.	14

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Ward & Goldstone PENDLETON MANCHESTER LTD

Sectional List C/303 giving full particulars of Mercure Engines on request. Enclose Business Card or Memo for Trade Terms

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THE TIMES SURVEY ATLAS OF THE WORLD

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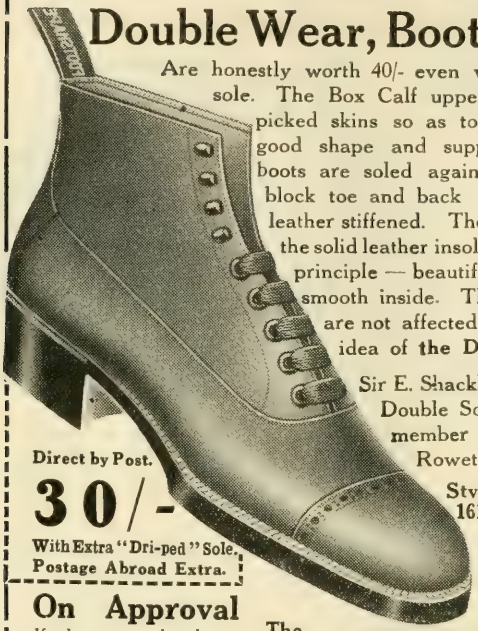
Double Wear, Boots-by-Post



Are honestly worth 40/- even without the double sole. The Box Calf uppers are made from picked skins so as to keep the original good shape and suppleness, while the boots are soled again and again. The block toe and back quarters are solid leather stiffened. The welts are sewn to the solid leather insoles on the hand-sewn principle — beautifully flexible and smooth inside. The fine proportions are not affected by Barratts novel idea of **the Double Sole.**

Sir E. Shackleton ordered these Double Sole Boots for every member of the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition.

Direct by Post.

30/-

With Extra "Dri-ped" Sole. Postage Abroad Extra.

Style 1614

On Approval

If, when you get these boots, you don't think they are worth more than 30/-, or they don't fit you, send them back. We will return your cash immediately.

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The "Dri-ped" Extra Sole

This renowned waterproof, non-slipping leather keeps out all damp, protects the insole, and may be removed for repair when necessary, without damaging the main sole or straining the original sole stitching, the welts or the insole. So the boot remains wet-proof and shapely. The saving is obvious. It is absolutely the most economical boot ever made.

Order Now—This Way.—State Style 1614, give size, and send 10/- only with Cash on Delivery Orders. Where C.O.D. is not available, please send cheque or money order for 30/-, plus postage (if Overseas), and 1/- extra if size 12. Post your order to

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Write for Art-printed Booklet "Footshapes for the Family."—Postage **3d.**

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The best-dressed men everywhere are wearing them. The pure wool cloths wear well and the expert cutting and tailoring give a style any man may be proud to wear. The value equals anything sold by English tailors at double the price. Groves & Lindley, by cutting out all shop charges and by selling direct through the post, give a firm guarantee to satisfy you completely with a made-to-measure Lounge Suit in excellent Tweed for **£4 10s.**

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Scotch Tweeds, Huddersfield Solid Worsteds, Fine Indigo Serges, etc., all splendid British-woven cloths. A fine catalogue of London Styles also included. Clear instructions how to measure yourself by our copyright self-measure chart. We take all risks. If you are not satisfied with the fit, the cloth and the value, return the Suit and we

Return Your Cash

We also mail cloth by the yard at lowest English Prices. 3¼ yds. is the average suit length. Write for Patterns now to—

Groves & Lindley,
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Castrol
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MOTOR OIL
For all
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Or Local Agents Everywhere.

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The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

REGULAR SERVICES FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO

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Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, New York, Montreal.

REGULAR SAILINGS ALSO BETWEEN CANADA AND THE CAPE.

All particulars from

ELDER DEMPSTER AND CO., LIMITED,

COLONIAL HOUSE, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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'SUPER' FOOTWEAR for Gentlemen

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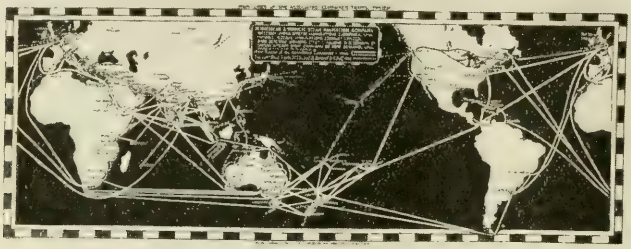

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Vol. VI. No. 69. **October, 1921.**

[*The views expressed in the Monthly Letter and in all signed articles in "Overseas" are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the members of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.*]

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

THE BRITISH OFFER TO IRELAND.—Once again the Irish question dominates all others, and as I write it must be confessed that the prospects of a settlement, to which we had all looked with such confidence, seem to have receded. On this occasion there can be no doubt as to where the blame lies. In previous issues of "Overseas" my monthly letter has on several occasions contained criticism of the British Government's lack of vision and of Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to offer fair terms to Ireland. Ever since the Prime Minister sent his historic letter to Mr. de Valera at the end of June, however, the acts of the British Government have been prompted by a spirit of statesmanship and generosity which was previously lacking in its dealings with the sister island.

Every unprejudiced Irishman—and at the moment they seem to be in the minority—should admit that the offer of the British Government is an extremely generous one, and one which in the liberality of its terms far exceeds any previous British offer to Ireland, and it is one which the great Irish leaders of the past, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Davis, Parnell and Redmond, would have accepted without a moment's hesitation. The Government offer of Dominion Home Rule, a line of action which I have advocated in these pages for the past three years, included :—

Full Dominion status forthwith and complete autonomy in taxation and finance.

Ireland to maintain her own law courts and judges, her own military forces for home defence, and her own police, and to take over the Irish postal, health, education, and other services.

Irishmen to be left to determine themselves whether the pro-

My Monthly Letter.

posed new powers shall be taken over by Ireland as a whole or separately by Southern and Northern Ireland, with or without a joint authority to harmonise their common interests.

DAIL EIREANN DIE-HARDS.—Owing to the geographical propinquity of Ireland the British Government made certain conditions, which would not, of course, apply to the other Dominions, respecting the rights of the Royal Navy alone to control the seas round Ireland, the Irish Territorial Force to be limited in conformity with the numbers of the military establishments of the rest of the British Isles, Great Britain to have special facilities for development of defence and communication by air, voluntary recruitment for Imperial forces to be permitted in Ireland, no protective duties or restrictions to impede the free flow of commerce between the two islands, and, finally, Ireland to assume responsibility for a share of the National Debt.

The six points would have, of course, been subject to discussion, but they broadly outlined the British minimum, and bearing in mind the American agreement with Cuba, no one could say that they were unreasonable. Indeed, I have carefully searched the columns of the Press of the world for the past three weeks, and nowhere have I seen the British Government's offer criticised for a lack of generosity. In all the published comments there has been a singular uniformity in the sentiments expressed : that the British offer gave Ireland full scope for a national life of her own within the British League of Nations, and that the reservations proposed by the Government were the least that could be reasonably expected.

The Press of the Empire is, of course, at one with the Press of the Old Country in its unqualified approval of the Government's offer and of the fairness of the terms. From the Empire standpoint it seemed inconceivable that the die-hards of Dail Eireann could refuse practically the Dominion status under which Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand had prospered and taken their place in the councils of the world as free and self-governing nations.

"THE IMPOSSIBLE IRISH."—Such opinions were perhaps to be expected. But what of the comments in the American and foreign Press generally ? Almost without exception they have approved of the British offer; and many of them, although previously stern critics of the British mishandling of Ireland, have stated that Great Britain by the generosity of the terms proposed has put herself right before the tribunal of world opinion. In the American Press such sentiments have been extremely freely expressed, and such journals as the *New York World*, by no means over-friendly to things British, have strongly advocated Irish acceptance. While in England never do I remember such

My Monthly Letter.

unanimity of approval of any proposal. Last week's *New Statesman*, which has all along been a severe critic of the Government's previous Irish policy, printed a lengthy article entitled "The Impossible Irish"; and as an Irishman I must admit the perfect justice of the appellative after reading some of the speeches in Dail Eireann and Mr. de Valera's pompous pronouncements, which show an extraordinary lack of generous feeling.

THE FETISH OF A WORD.—Here is Ireland offered partnership in the greatest Commonwealth of free nations the world has ever seen, and she turns it down and issues lengthy pronouncements about Ireland's refusal to acquiesce in "foreign domination."

Our belief in the political capacity of the youthful leaders of Dail Eireann must be sadly shaken so long as they continue to chase the shadow for the substance. De Valera and his advisers seem to be hypnotised by mere words such as "independence." In our modern world no country is "independent," and, above all, nature has decreed that Ireland and Great Britain are extremely *dependent* on each other. As a result of geography and many hundreds of years of co-operation, however unfriendly at times,

(*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

HOME-GROWN TOBACCO IN ENGLAND.

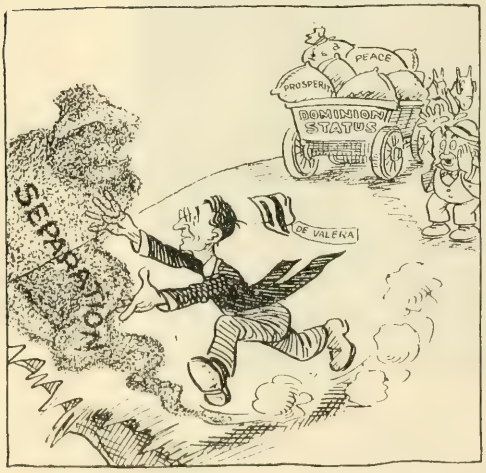
The introduction of tobacco growing into Great Britain has met with success in several districts. The picture shows girls at work in the tobacco fields at the village of Church Cookham, near Fleet, Hampshire.

My Monthly Letter.

the strands of intercourse linking the two islands are without number. While purely from the human standpoint there are tens of thousands of Irishmen living in Great Britain. Is it conceivable that by the pig-headedness of Sinn Fein they should become "foreigners"?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTER.—We must surely all agree with Mr. Lloyd George's reply to Mr. de Valera's "turn-down" of the British offer when he wrote :—

> "Under the settlement which we have outlined Ireland would control every nerve and fibre of her national existence ; she would speak her own language and make her own religious life ; she would have complete power over taxation and finance, subject only to an agreement for keeping trade and transport as free as possible between herself and Great Britain, her best market ; she would have uncontrolled authority over education and all the moral and spiritual interests of her race ; she would have it also over law and order, over land and agriculture, over the conditions of labour and industry, over the health and homes of her people, and over her own land defence. She would, in fact, within the shores of Ireland, be free in every aspect of national activity, national expression, and national development. The States of the American Union, sovereign though they be, enjoy no such range of rights. And our proposals go even further, for they invite Ireland to take her place as a partner in the great commonwealth of free nations united by allegiance to the King."



CHASING THE SHADOW AND MISSING THE SUBSTANCE.

From the London *Daily Express.*

Apparently Dail Eireann's reply still leaves the door open for further discussion, and the fact that the word Republic was not once mentioned in the document is favourably commented on by those who believe that Ireland will still come to her senses. If Sinn Fein persists in its intransigeance and demands "complete separation" from the British Commonwealth there is surely not a reader of "Overseas" who will not feel that the limit for concession-making has been reached. Are Irishmen such super-men that a form of government which is the admiration of the world and is

that enjoyed by Canadians, Australians, South Africans, Newfoundlanders, is not good enough for them ?

"WE CANNOT SEPARATE."—One more extract from Mr. Lloyd George's reply before we leave Ireland and the pitiful proceedings in the Dublin Mansion House :—

> "I cannot better express the British standpoint in this respect than in words used of the Northern and Southern States by Abraham Lincoln in the First Inaugural Address. They were spoken by him on the brink of the American Civil War, which he was striving to avert :—
>
> "'Physically speaking,' he said, 'we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. . . . It is impossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. . . . Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always ; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.'
>
> "I do not think it can be reasonably contended that the relations of Great Britain and Ireland are in any different case."

Despite all that has passed in Dail Eireann, a feeling of confidence that some way out will be found seems to prevail in Dublin.

I hope no reader of "Overseas" will think I have written too strongly on Ireland's desire to cut loose from the British Commonwealth and failed to appreciate the Irish point of view. The readers of "Overseas" will remember how consistently I have advocated fair treatment for Ireland, which, in my opinion, was not accorded to her prior to the British Government's offer of Dominion status. But now the shoe is on the other foot, and the British Prime Minister has right on his side, and each one of us will be ready to say thus far and no further.

THE MEADOWLAND OF RUNNYMEDE.—We are curious people, of that there is no doubt. If there is one piece of God's earth in this island of ours which should be sacred to every English-speaking person, it is that on which the Magna Charta was signed by King John of evil memory in 1215 on the meadowland of Runnymede. Yet, strange to say, any one who wandered along the Thames between Staines and Windsor

TOTAL SACRIFICE.

Diagram prepared by the New York *Independent* showing relative sacrifice of the Allies in the War.

My Monthly Letter.

for some months past would have found a notice board with these words :—

" Freehold Grazing Meadows,
Together with accommodation lands and building sites to be Sold, etc., etc."

Thanks to the public outcry the proposed deed of sacrilege will not take place, and Lot 8 of Crown land, which included the historic piece of ground, has been withdrawn from the sale. The inconceivable thing is that such a piece of vandalism could have seriously been proposed by the department concerned. If it had not been for the outcry raised by public-spirited individuals like the Vicar of Egham and Mr. St. Loe Strachey, the editor of the *Spectator*, we might have lived to witness the erection of a string of Thames-side villas on the meadows of Runnymede, sacred to all those who hold dear our British liberties.

Public feeling, now that it is roused, should not rest content till the Runnymede site is vested in a trust for " the enjoyment of the English-speaking peoples for all time."

A SENSIBLE LAW.—How often events fraught with great consequence to our social life take place unheeded while public attention is directed by the Press to some topic of purely ephemeral interest.

In 1914, just before the War, there was passed a statute which made it obligatory on courts of summary jurisdiction to allow time to pay for fines imposed upon minor offenders. A statute concerning which, I suppose, 99 per cent. of us knew nothing ! Yet listen to the results. In 1913 some 75,152 persons were imprisoned for the non-payment of fines, while only 8,000 suffered that unpleasant experience in 1919. What untold suffering, with subsequent demoralising of countless lives through prison experience, this piece of legislation will save. It is sad to think that our laws in this twentieth century of ours should be so unenlightened. How much water has passed under London Bridge since Dickens wrote about the " Marshalsea."

SHOULD LONDON BE SPLIT IN TWO ?—The *Daily Graphic* published an interesting article the other day by Mr. W. G. Towler, the secretary of the London Municipal Society, under the above heading, and dealing with the question of the future government of the metropolis. The problem is a very real one for those of us who live in " the smoke," for London has grown so enormously since the Metropolis Management Act was passed in 1855 that machinery which was suitable to the needs of seventy years ago is quite inadequate to-day.

How gigantic is the task of " running " London to-day will be realised when it is recollected that the population of greater London is nearly 8,000,000, or that of Canada, or of Australia, New Zealand,

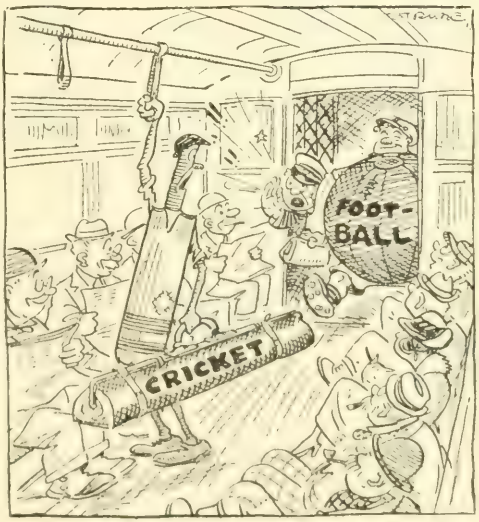
My Monthly Letter.

and South Africa (whites only) combined ! The problem is to be tackled in the near future by a Royal Commission, which is expected to sit for two or three years sifting evidence, listening to divergent opinions and then making up its mind. What a terribly complicated business our modern civilisation is, and doubting Thomases are not wanting who are by no means sure that the Royal Commission will help us much further along the path of progress.

As an example of the complex nature of the problems which confront a great city like London which has outgrown its municipal mechanism take for instance the question of roads. What is the use of Central London widening its main traffic arteries if the suburbs do not do likewise ? One solution advocated by some is to place the greater London area under two great Councils — one north and one south of the Thames. Certainly either council would have all its work cut out to run effectively either North or South London. However, such a proposal would certainly arouse an outcry about "cutting the capital of the British Empire in twain." There I am afraid we must leave the matter, and we can only thank our stars that it is to the Royal Commission and not to ourselves that the present generation of Londoners look for a solution.

BETTER TIMES COMING ?—There seems to be a pretty general feeling, now that the holiday season is over, that better times are ahead, and we could certainly do with them. Since July 1st there has been a welcome decrease in the number of workless of 300,000, but even now, despite improving conditions, the figures of "persons wholly unemployed" are terrible : 1,500,000 throughout the country, of whom, roughly, one-tenth are in London. Assuredly we must all tighten our belts a hole or two and buckle down to hard work this winter if we are to prevent much suffering. Speaking at the Mansion House the other day Sir Robert Horne said, "You can see, if you look with a discerning eye, the beginning of a revival in trade," and we can only hope that the vision of his "discerning eye" is correct.

Certainly there seems to be a



PASS DOWN THE CAR, PLEASE!

Strube, in the London *Daily Express*.

My Monthly Letter.

spirit of restrained optimism abroad, and especially so as it is believed that the British workers as a whole are realising that a policy of frequent strikes is a pretty dangerous one and causes suffering to the whole community. If only the workers would make up their minds to put their backs into their jobs for, say, the next three years, and see what a helping hand they would be giving to the nation. On the other hand, the employers will have to adopt a more enlightened policy if they wish contented workers.

TWO WEEKS' HOLIDAY FOR ALL.—The Miners' Federation has been holding its annual conference at Llandudno, where the many problems relating to the coal industry were discussed. Among the resolutions passed were the following :—

"1. A fortnight's holiday each year with pay.

"2. Boxing Day to be made a general holiday, with pay.

"3. Pensions of £1 a week for all miners of 60.

"4. Amendment of the Coal Mines Act so as to make it compulsory on the mine-owners to instal pit-head baths at their own cost.

"5. Nationalisation of coal mines."

With the first four recommendations surely most of us will agree whatever our views may be on the knotty problem of nationalisation. How hardly used most of the readers of "Overseas" would feel if they were not given two weeks' holiday every year on full pay ; it would be poor comfort to most of us to be told that we might have our holidays, but there would be no pay ! And yet this is a state of affairs which we expect many hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen to be contented with. I believe, and so do, I am sure, the readers of "Overseas," that every man and woman in these islands should have a minimum of two weeks' holiday every year on full pay—and to many of us, with our constant week-ends, golfing or motoring, fourteen days' holiday seems little enough !

On the subject of baths Mr. Herbert Smith, whose name was so familiar to us during the coal strike, said he believed the large owners were prepared to provide pit-head baths on condition that the employees should use them, a condition which seems reasonable enough. If only

"Do you do a good deed every day ?"

"Oh, yes. Yesterday I visited my aunt in the country and she was very glad. To-day I came back home, and she was very glad again."

From *Klods Hans*, Copenhagen.

My Monthly Letter.

15 per cent. of the men make use of the baths, the owners can hardly be expected to provide them.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CENSUS.—The returns for the 1921 census have now been published and reveal the fact that the population of Great Britain—Ireland is not included—now totals 42,767,530, an increase of only 4·7 as against 10·4 in the previous decade. The War, of course, is very largely responsible for the lower rate of increase, and the days are gone, thank goodness, when we regarded national prosperity from the standpoint of population increase irrespective of the condition in which that population lived.

I should like to see the census returns in the future prepared on more human lines, whereby we should be told a few facts like the following: Number (1) of individuals who receive a fair chance in life and the possibility of full mental and spiritual growth; (2) of healthy children; (3) of decent homes where the inmates receive their due quota of food, air and sun; (4) of those suffering from preventable disease; (5) of the mentally defective at large who are permitted to propagate their species; (6) of well-to-do social drones who have never done an honest day's work in their lives; (7) of children of tender years obliged to work for their living; (8) of unprotected workers, who belong to no unions, obliged to work more than eight hours a day; (9) of our fellow citizens who enjoy no annual holiday; (10) of fellow citizens living below the standard of common decency; (11) of work-shies who would not do a day's work if offered to them.

But the task of issuing a more human census return which would reveal the only kind of national prosperity worth thinking about is one on which we all hold strong views of our own. The truly enlightened State in the future will tell us more of these things, and will not give us so many pages of mere figures.

DO WE GROW LIKE OUR FAVOURITE PETS?

An expert physiognomist has recently said that people tend to resemble "those with whom they live." Mr. W. K. Haselden thinks this applies to the animals we live with.

From the London *Daily Mirror*.

My Monthly Letter.

HOUSING SHORTAGE.—After a perusal of the census figures, two thoughts remain uppermost : the fearful nature of the housing shortage and the increased preponderance of females over males. As regards the former. Before the War our housing was a national scandal, and what must it be now with an increase of nearly two millions in the population ? At the conclusion of hostilities, owing to the suspension of house-building for several years caused by the War, we were told that the nation's absolute minimum of housing requirements was 500,000 houses. So far 60,000 have been built, and thanks to some of the anti-waste crusaders who cry economy, quite oblivious of the human factor, there seems little chance of getting the balance so terribly needed for many a long day. How many houses could have been built, I wonder, with the £100,000,000 odd wasted in Russian adventures, the £40,000,000 spent in Persia, and so on ?

THE "SURPLUS WOMEN."—The increased preponderance of women is, of course, also due to the War, and will, doubtless, right itself to a certain extent, but it is not entirely an aftermath of war, as a study of the figures reveals. In 1911, our last census, there were 1,179,276 more females than males in Great Britain. To-day the female preponderance has grown to 1,720,802. One of the apparently insoluble problems of our modern civilisation is the inability of the State to provide husbands for all the women who want them. There are, of course, many women who have no desire for marriage and motherhood, and whose careers offer them all the outlet they require. But they are in the minority. How to provide the women of the present generation with their rightful inheritance as wives and mothers is the problem which has been rendered doubly acute by the War.

As the readers of "Overseas" are aware, there are many parts of the Empire where no disparity between the male and female population exists, and, indeed, there are countries like Rhodesia and West Australia where males are actually more numerous than females. What finer piece of work could be performed than helping, say, 200,000 of our women in Great Britain to make homes for themselves overseas, where their chance of matrimony would be greatly increased. This is a problem which surely would repay the thought of our very best brains. Have no readers of "Overseas" any solution to offer ?

E. W.

"WHY I WENT OVERSEAS AND WHAT HAPPENED TO ME."—Readers are asked to send us articles of 750 to 1,000 words describing their reasons for going abroad and what happened to them when there.

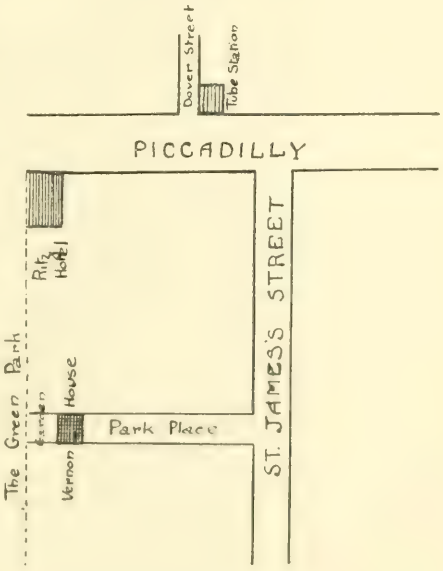
The New Home of the Over-Seas Club

Vernon House—One of London's Historic Mansions

The New Home of the Over-Seas Club.

FOR some time all those who have contributed to the Over-Seas War Memorial Fund may have wondered when it would be possible to supply further details as to the purchase of our new Headquarters in London. We are pleased, therefore, to be in a position to supply full information as to our plans to all those kind friends who have helped us. Two months since the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, after negotiations extending over some weeks, signed a contract to purchase from Lady Hillingdon, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James, one of the historic mansions of London, for the sum of £45,000 *freehold*. On the signing of the contract a first instalment of £4,500 was paid over, and we hope to complete the transaction by handing over the balance of the purchase-money on September 29th, St. Michael and All Angels' Day, so that by the time this issue of "Overseas" appears one of the great houses of London will be ours.

Ever since the Central Council decided not to proceed with the purchase of No. 23, Northumberland Avenue, owing to the cost (£85,000) being beyond our means, and to the unsettled state of the money market, we have been on the look-out for a freehold property which, together with alterations and moving-in expenses, would cost a sum not exceeding £50,000. We desired to find a building in the heart of the West End of London, if possible in Clubland, which would provide accommodation for the Headquarters staff of our Society and our many activities, and would enable us to offer to our Members visiting London premises equal to those of any of the long-established clubs. Vernon House exactly suited these requirements. My attention was first called to the property on Empire Day, which I took as a lucky omen. I inspected



Sketch map showing the position of Vernon House in relation to Piccadilly, St. James's Street, and the Green Park.

The New Home of the Over-Seas Club.

the interior of the house from top floor to basement that very day. A week later a largely-attended meeting of the Central Council was held in Vernon House, by arrangement with Lady Hillingdon, and all those present were unanimously of the opinion that the property was exactly what we required if it could be obtained at a fair price. A sub-committee was authorised to enter upon negotiations, and, thanks to the efficient manner we have been represented by our solicitor, Mr. Ralph S. Bond, and our agents, Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, and, in particular, thanks to the assistance of Mr. W. H. Mills, one of the members of the firm, satisfactory terms were arranged and the contract signed during the first week in August. I should also like to express my thanks for the efficient help we have received from our Financial Secretary, Major E. W. Pither.

Of the purchase price we have in hand funds amounting to £30,000, so that we have had to arrange for the loan of the balance (£15,000) from our bankers, Messrs. Coutts. This amount, together with a sum of £5,000 to cover cost of alterations, legal expenses, moving-in, and adapting Vernon House to our needs, makes a total liability of £20,000, which we shall have to clear off before we can feel that Vernon House and everything in it belongs to us for all time.

The Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League will desire a few details about their new Headquarters and home. Vernon House overlooks the Green Park, and is situated at the end of Park Place, which is one of the turnings on the left side of St. James's Street, going towards Piccadilly. It possesses a little garden adjoining the park, and is less than a minute's walk from Piccadilly and the Ritz Hotel. If we had searched all London we could not have found a more ideally situated building for our purpose, as the accompanying sketch map will show.

Vernon House may be said to have already been more or less associated with Imperial affairs, for it was occupied during the last few years of his life by Lord William Bentinck, the first Governor-General of India, whose administration must be regarded as an important era in the history of Indian progress. If the Over-Seas Club had been in existence in his lifetime, the ideals he held would no doubt have led Lord William to become a Member, if the eulogy written by his friend and colleague, Lord Macaulay, and inscribed upon his statue at Calcutta, may be accepted as a faithful summary of his character :—

> "To William Cavendish Bentinck, who during seven years ruled India with eminent prudence, integrity and benevolence ; who, placed at the head of a great Empire, never laid aside the simplicity and moderation of a private citizen ; who infused with Oriental despotism the spirit of British freedom ; who

The New Home of the Over-Seas Club.

> never forgot that the end of government is the happiness of the governed ; who abolished cruel rites [suttee, or widow burning, amongst others] ; who effaced humiliating distinctions ; who gave liberty to the expression of public opinion ; whose constant study it was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the natives committed to his charge, this monument was erected by men who, differing in race, in manners, in language, and in religion, cherish, with equal veneration and gratitude, the memory of his wise, upright and paternal administration."

James Mill, author of "Mill's History of British India," refers to him as "a man worth making much of. When I consider what he is and what he has done in a most important and difficult situation, I know not where to look for his like."

After Lord William Bentinck's death the house passed into the hands of Lord Redesdale, the son of Speaker Mitford, afterwards first Lord Redesdale and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Lord Redesdale of Vernon House was Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords from 1851 until his death in 1886. He was always a noticeable figure in the streets of London, for to the end of his days he wore the old-fashioned tail coat and brass buttons of the previous generation.

In 1886 Vernon House was purchased by the first Lord Hillingdon, the well-known banker, of the firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., who lavished vast sums upon its interior decorations and made it one of the most beautiful houses in London.

Vernon House was erected towards the end of the seventeenth century, but little now remains of the original building except the foundations and exterior walls.

Here then, after eleven and a half years' work, the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League will possess its own home, worthy of its world-wide activities and an outward symbol of the great position our brotherhood of service occupies in the Empire's counsels. In Vernon House every Member of our Society across the seas can feel that he, or she, owns a little piece of old London—all our own. From the worldly standpoint our new Headquarters will silence the sceptics who thought that some of us were well-intentioned cranks destined to bitter disappointment, and that the Over-Seas Club would never make good. To some money talks, or rather money's worth. In entering upon possession of one of the great houses of the West End of London, the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League speaks in a language which all and sundry can understand, and proclaims the fact that it has emerged from its strenuous years of youth to man's estate, and is now in an impregnable position and ready for the great tasks of Empire service which await it.

The New Home of the Over-Seas Club.

As to the financial position, some of our good business friends may desire enlightenment. While our debt of £20,000 is unpaid the cost of the interest on the loan, rates and taxes together will not amount to as large a figure as the rent of our present leasehold premises, the lease of which expires next year. In addition, we will possess a freehold site and a valuable building on it, the price of which, we are advised, is an extremely moderate one and which is almost certain to appreciate in value.

In an early issue of "Overseas" we hope to reproduce illustrations of our new home, with interior and exterior views. The task of getting in and making the necessary alterations will be no light one, but, all being well, we hope to move to Vernon House by Christmas, so that we can start the year 1922 in our permanent quarters.

Those who have followed the progress of our War Memorial Fund in these pages realise that our intention has been twofold, not only to provide suitable club premises for the use of visitors from overseas in the heart of London, but to establish a lasting memorial to those of our fellow citizens who made the great sacrifice. Vernon House will, therefore, testify for all time to the ideals of service for which our Society stands, as typified by the lives of those who made the great sacrifice in the World War ; and, secondly, to the spirit of generosity and service by which alone our great heritage can be maintained, as exemplified by the acts of those who have provided us with the £30,000 which has enabled us to obtain our new home.

One word in conclusion as to our debt of £20,000 which remains to be cleared off. How are we to do it so that within three years we shall owe no man anything ? This sum may seem a large one ; it is, however, but two-thirds of the amount we have already collected for our War Memorial Fund. Now that we are able to show our Members what we have done with the money subscribed, we believe that they will come forward and help us to collect the balance of £20,000 required.

If every reader of "Overseas" would give us just £1, we should clear off our debt by Christmas ! There must be at least 1,000 readers who could spare £10 and never miss it, while 100 gifts of £100 would see us a long way towards our goal. To every reader of "Overseas," therefore, I would say, Please give us what you can afford, so that we can clear off our debt in record time. Some 5,000 readers have helped us so far, but we want a helping hand from the 20,000 who hitherto have not taken an active part in assisting us.

E. W.

P.S.—All donations should be sent to me at General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, and will be acknowledged in "Overseas."

Southward Ho!—Shackleton's New Expedition of Discovery

By R. E. Priestley

[*The writer accompanied Captain Scott to the Antarctic, and was also with Sir Ernest Shackleton on his first expedition.—Editor.*]

Southward Ho!—Shackleton's New Expedition of Discovery.

NOTHING in recent years has served to show how the passion for exploration is bound up with the very spirit of the British Empire so much as the way in which voyages of discovery have encroached upon the time which in any other nation would have been given up solely to the Great War and the subsequent reconstruction period.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's previous expedition lasted well into 1917. Immediately upon his return he and his men turned their attention to the waging of war both upon land and sea. Scarcely had the Great War ceased when the choice spirits of his former expedition were called by their leader to another and equally fascinating adventure.

From whatever point of view it is approached, the itinerary chosen for the forthcoming voyage of the *Quest*, and shown on the accompanying map, could hardly be bettered. Taking the names in the order in which the various localities will be visited, a short *résumé* of the scarcely known or more than half-forgotten lands shows them to be of peculiar interest to the explorer, the geographer, the scientist, and, in many cases, even to the more prosaic-minded exploiter of the earth's natural resources. To the adventurer and the romanticist some of them will have a "call" which could be exceeded by few names upon the maps of to-day. One can imagine that to the Boy Scouts, whom Sir Ernest—with that unfailing sympathy for youth which must characterise the man of imagination—has invited to join the expedition, the cruise will be one succession of thrills which will be enhanced by the very real dangers and discomforts which must accompany the exploration of uncharted seas in a small ship such as the *Quest*.

One of the earliest thrills of the voyage for the newly-seasoned adventurers will be the visit to Tristan da Cunha and its nearest neighbour (though 280 miles distant), Gough Island, or, as it should more correctly be called, Diego d'Alvarez Island, after its original Portuguese discoverer of the sixteenth century. These small volcanic islets, rising steeply from a submarine ridge isolated amidst the waters of one of the deeper portions of the ocean basin,

Southward Ho!—Shackleton's New Expedition of Discovery.

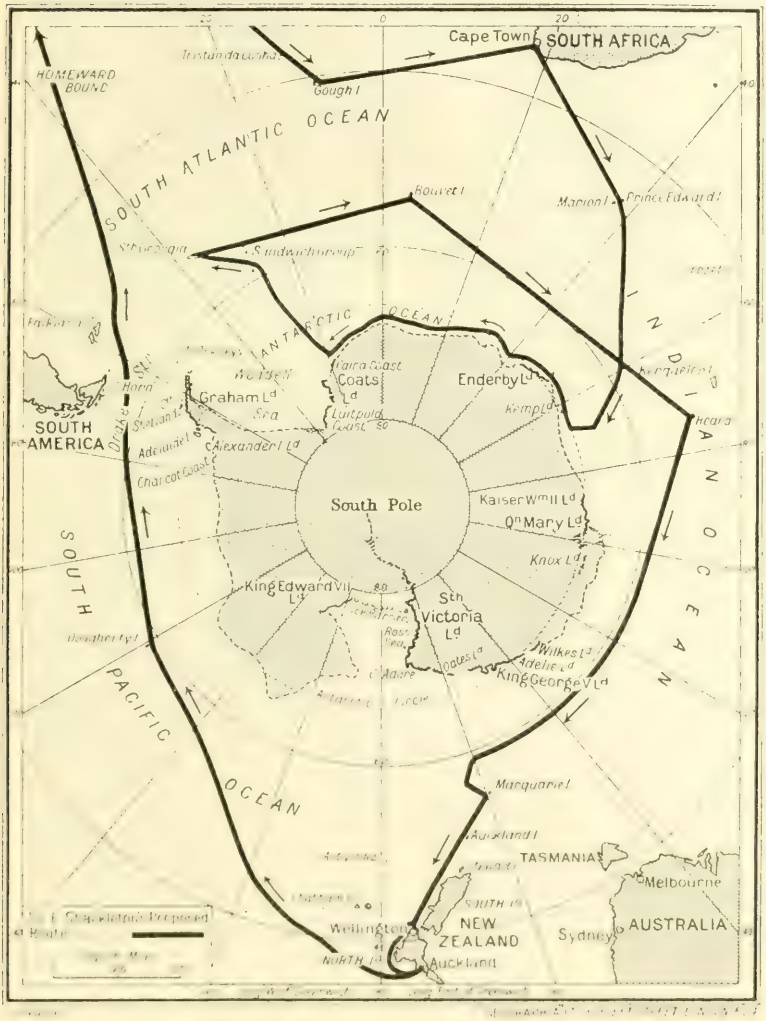
are of peculiar interest to geographers and geologists. This is so both because of the present effect of such ridges on the ocean circulation and because of the fascinating possibilities which are presented to the imagination of the part which they have played, or may play, both as regards world climatic variation and the migration of species of animals and plants. In addition, to the citizen of the world who is more interested in the problems of humanity, Tristan da Cunha has special interest as being one of the most isolated communities in a possibly too cramped world. Here a handful of settlers, descended from a Corporal William Glass, and increased by sporadic additions from passing ships, eke out a scanty existence by means of their flocks of cattle, sheep, and geese, and their crops of potatoes. The visit of a ship such as the *Quest* is a heaven-sent boon in the midst of an existence which, if untroubled, must also be monotonous.

After a short trip to Cape Town to refit, there begins the portion of the voyage of paramount interest to the Antarctic explorer and the geographer. South of South Africa, between longitudes 80° E. and 30° W., lie some thousands of miles of unexplored coast.

The scientific enthusiasm and far-sightedness of a whaling firm—Messrs. Enderby Bros., of London and Dundee—who pursued the enlightened policy of choosing men of intelligence and education as captains of their whaling vessels, was rewarded in 1831 by the discovery of high mountainous land between

[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

The *Quest* lying in the Thames off the Tower of London.



Route of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Voyage in the "Quest."

Southward Ho!—Shackleton's New Expedition of Discovery.

66° E. longitude and 40° E. longitude, since appropriately called Enderby Land and Kemp Land by its discoverers, Captains John Biscoe and Kemp. Except for these shorelines, the Antarctic continent from Queen Mary Land in 90° E. to Coats Land in 20° W. longitude is absolutely unknown. The charting of this Antarctic coast would be in itself appropriate reward and adequate outcome of a far greater expedition than that at present proposed.

Even a summer campaign in Antarctic waters amongst almost impenetrable pack will necessitate a return to civilised waters for repairs. On the return voyage, however, it is proposed to utilise the shortening days of the southern autumn and winter in the charting and further exploration of the Sandwich group, South Georgia, Lindsay, and Bouvet Islands, and Heard Island ; no mean programme in what have been aptly described as the stormiest seas of the world. All are names to conjure with to those interested in the history of the exploration of the southern continent and its surrounding seas.

The seas round the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia have long been the favourite haunts of whalers ; the latter and the South Shetlands were formerly the headquarters of a prosperous sealing industry which has died down with the uncontrolled destruction of the Antarctic fur seal.

From many points of view a better knowledge of the region is desirable. Whales are rapidly sharing the fate of their cousins, the seals. Incidentally, the octopus, the sperm whale's favourite food, is increasing until it promises to become a menace in civilised waters. The mapping out of the present haunts of the whale and the rigid enforcement of a close season is one of the urgent problems of the immediate future. Knowledge gained in the cruise of the *Quest* cannot but be of great value, since the data will be amassed by unbiassed scientific observers. With South Georgia, again, Sir Ernest Shackleton and some of his companions have a more romantic association. This island was, in 1916, the objective of one of the most stirring episodes of Antarctic exploration, a boat voyage which was certainly one of the most hazardous that was ever successfully carried out by a fortunate combination of sheer grit and unsurpassed seamanship.

Finally, Bouvet Island and its neighbour have themselves had a particularly interesting history. Discovered, lost, rediscovered, again lost ; landed upon but not charted ; their existence doubted by such great navigators as James Cook and James Ross ; their accurate charting and exploration is well worth while. With this programme completed, the *Quest* and its directing genii might well rest content, yet on the voyage home—perhaps as an offset to the frigid climate of the earlier cruises—a few doubtful points will be investigated amidst that Mecca of all oceanographers,

PUSSY TAKES NOURISHMENT.

This cat refuses to take food in any other way. She has not been taught to beg, but adopts the "stance" shown in the picture of her own free will on all important occasions. Sent by Miss Doris Spence, c/o National Bank of Turkey, Smyrna, Asia Minor. This photograph has been awarded a prize.

Going for Change of Air in California

Photo sent by Mr. G. A. Penreath, Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, California.

The House being brought from its original position on to the Road.

The House taking up most of the Road on the way to its New Site. Note the small space left for ordinary traffic.

Southward Ho !—Shackleton's New Expedition of Discovery.

the South Pacific Islands. Meanwhile, everywhere, throughout the whole of the three main cruises, routine magnetic and meteorological observations, sounding, trawling, etc., will all add their quota towards the completion of as thorough a scientific survey of the region traversed as is possible even in these days when at last the study of Nature holds its proper place in the activities of the human race.

Among the more interesting aspects of the expedition will be the adaptation of wireless telegraphy and a seaplane to the service of science in yet a novel manner. This novel auxiliary is likely to be of immense service in ice navigation, though one rather suspects that in this respect the smallness of the *Quest* is likely to be a distinct disadvantage. In no other way will this be the case, for experience has gone to prove that in many ways the small adequately-engined ship is the correct vehicle for exploration in southern waters where ice is certain to be encountered. The cutter *Lively* which accompanied John Biscoe to Enderby Land was only fifty tons. The *Nimrod*, whose name is associated with what was for its size perhaps, in a geographical sense, one of the most successful of all Antarctic expeditions, was scarcely larger than the *Quest*.

As regards the *personnel* of the expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton is extending the scope of an earlier experiment in combining the duties of scientific staff and crew in one. In the Antarctic expedition of 1907—9 good results were obtained from an experiment in sociology by which the shore party was made, from the point of view both of discipline and work, of equal standing as messmates and subject to control by their leader only, the scientific staff proper taking equal part in all domestic duties except cooking, which was the particular work of a trained man.

The extension of the principle to the management of the ship must necessarily be modified to the extent of the retention of the normal chain of command.

The leadership of the expedition is in itself a grarantee that favourable opportunities will be pursued to the utmost degree. Both leader and second-in-command inspire unlimited confidence in their men. Both are as experienced as it is possible for men of their age to be. They have lived for, by, and with Antarctic exploration from their youth up. All that remains to be done is to wish the expedition good fortune and a safe return. Granted these two things, and knowing the men as one does, the achievement of a great measure of success appears so certain as to make belief in the future of the expedition a very easy act of faith.

There is no more practical way of helping the Empire than by persuading your friends to join the Overseas Club.

"The King of Fisherman's Island."
An old servant of the late Sir William McGregor, first Governor of British New Guinea. Photo sent by Mr. D. Krabman, Post Box 1, De Aar, C.P., South Africa.

Was Norman Angell Right?

By Harold Wright, M.A. (Ex-President of the Cambridge Union)

THOSE of us who happened to be in residence at Cambridge during the years immediately preceding the War, well remember the intellectual ferment set up at that time by the writings of Norman Angell. First there came a little red-covered pamphlet called "Europe's Optical Illusion," which aroused much controversy, especially among the students of economics. Then a larger volume, "The Great Illusion," was published, and most of the debating societies and discussion circles, with which Cambridge abounds, were drawn into the dispute. Finally, early in 1912, Norman Angell himself appeared upon the scene, took part in a famous debate at the Union with the President of the Navy League, and made many converts at a meeting of the Political Economy Club.

The scene at the Union was dramatic. The Navy League motion advocating "two keels to one" was defeated by 203 votes to 187, and Norman Angell's speech was the main cause of that result.

"This problem of defence," he said, "is a problem which must include two parties and two groups of factors, and the motion just simply and gently ignores one party and one group of factors . . .

"Just recently we had it laid down by a Cabinet Minister that 'the way to make peace secure is to be so strong that victory over your enemy will be certain.' Well, it looks self-evident, does it not? . . . Let us hope that it will not be so obvious that the Germans will adopt it. Do you really believe that it would make for peace if they did? . . .

"If your desire is to avoid conflict, the wise course is to do now what we should have to do even after a war—to come to some sort of arrangement and some sort of understanding. And by an understanding I do not mean necessarily any formal agreement between the two Governments. I mean something much more efficacious I mean a general enlightenment of the public opinion in both countries as to the real nature of the supposed conflict between them. . . .

"It is possible that my honourable friend will say that such policy is hopeless, that it has failed. Sir, it has never been attempted. . . .

"Our opponents say: 'The great thing is to have a machine that will make a bigger explosion than the other fellow's.' And it does not seem to distress them at all, that in the explosion both are going to be blown to smithereens anyhow. . . ."

Was Norman Angell Right?

Arguments such as these will strike some people now, as they did in 1912, as dangerous sophisms, while others will think them plain common sense. It happens, by a curious coincidence, that the Navy League is to-day adopting the policy that their opponent advocated in that debate. But what was there distinctive about Norman Angell's teaching? What was this startling doctrine that set us all thinking and arguing with one another? It is difficult to summarise over 300 closely reasoned pages in a sentence. Moreover, there is the danger of making some subconscious adjustment of the thesis, in the light of subsequent events. Let us therefore take an extract from the book itself. "The Synopsis," wrote Mr. Angell in the Preface to the 1912 edition of "The Great Illusion," "is a very brief indication of the scope of the whole argument, which is *not* that war is impossible, but that it is futile—useless, even when completely victorious, as a means of securing those moral or material ends which represent the needs of modern European peoples; and that on a general realisation of this truth depends the solution of the problem of armaments and warfare."

This, then, was the central idea. It was inevitable, however, that the discussion should range far and wide through the many side tracks which opened out from that broad generalisation. In particular, Mr. Angell was fiercely attacked for questioning the value of war indemnities. His suggestion that an indemnity might under modern conditions prove to be more injurious to the nation that receives than to the nation that pays has a familiar ring in 1921, but in 1911 it appeared, even to most of Norman Angell's supporters, to be a wild paradox. On the other hand, the importance and truth of the main thesis was widely recognised, and public support was given to the movement by men like Mr. Balfour, Lord Esher and Sir Edward Grey, while organisations like the Institute of Bankers and the United Services Institution eagerly debated the question, and International Polity Clubs and Norman Angell Leagues sprang up in all parts of this country and in many places abroad.

Then came the War.

For five years nothing was heard of Norman Angell, and nobody spoke of his work except perhaps in an occasional repetition of a preposterous jibe about "the man who said that war was impossible." The atmosphere of war-time is not a healthy one for dispassionate reasoning upon any subject, least of all upon the subject of war itself.

In due course, however, the War was succeeded by the Peace, and the statesmen of the world, who had paid too little heed to Norman Angell's warnings before the great catastrophe, proceeded to frame a treaty which ignored the facts of modern international

Was Norman Angell Right?

interdependence, which he had emphasised. People began to ask whether "The Great Illusion" had been entirely disproved by the War, or whether there wasn't perhaps some substratum of truth in all that pre-war talk about the intangibility of wealth in the modern world and the futility of armed aggression. The Allies had won a crushing victory, and yet they did not seem to be the richer for it. There even seemed to be some absurd difficulty in making the defeated Germans pay for the damage they had done. Where was Norman Angell? What had he to say now? Did his theories throw any light upon our present difficulties?

All these questions are answered in Norman Angell's new book, "The Fruits of Victory: A Sequel to the Great Illusion," which has recently been published.* In it will be found the application of the arguments of "The Great Illusion" to the War, and to the Peace, how far they have been justified by events, how far they are out of date, how far they are applicable both to external and internal affairs to-day; their bearing upon the "Balkanisation" of Europe, the breakdown of economic relations, the failure to secure harmonious co-operation between the Allies, the difficulties of the League of Nations, the industrial unrest from which we ourselves are suffering.

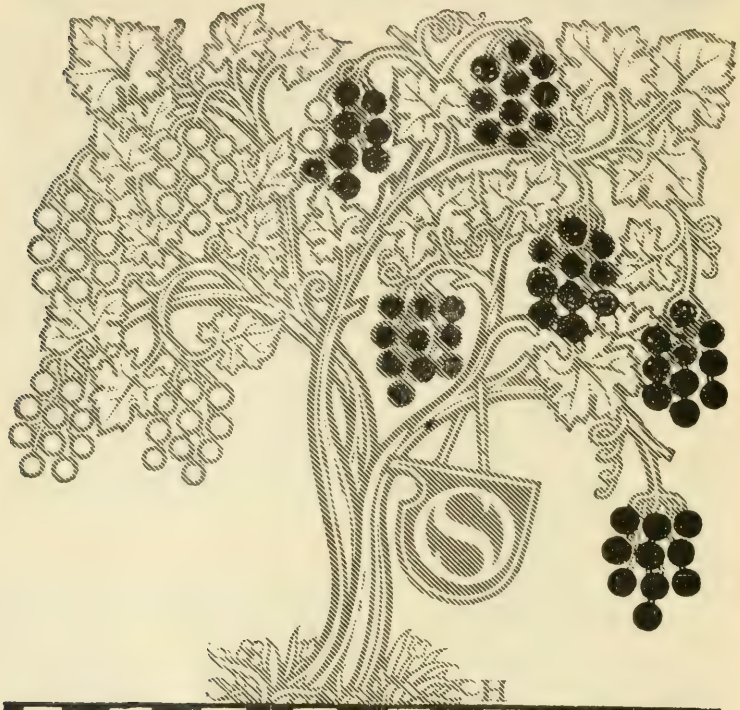
But was Norman Angell right? That, after all, is a question which each of us must answer for himself when he has read and digested this book. Here, we need only say that the case is stated with the utmost fairness; that the reasoning is as lucid and powerful as that of "The Great Illusion" itself, and that, although time alone will show whether the world is more willing to listen to him after the catastrophe than it was before, Norman Angell has reappeared as a force to be reckoned with in the world's affairs.

* W. Collins & Co., Ltd., 8s. 6d. net.

Have you sent in your New Member yet?

Mr. Norman Angell on his yacht on the Blackwater, Essex. Photo by Harold Wright.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB TREE



THIS YEAR'S NEW MEMBERS.

From now on the Over-Seas Tree will represent the total number of *new Members to be enrolled during the current year.* The goal we set before us is a hundred fruits representing a hundred Members each or *ten thousand* new Members before December 31st, 1921.

So far we have enrolled 5,839 Members this year, which leaves us with 4,161 to get and 42 fruits to ripen. Will you not help us to reach this total? The number of new Members enrolled last month was 404 or four fruits.

If YOU would send your new Member we should reach our goal and make 1921 a record year.

OVERSEAS

The Old-World Still-Room

By Eleanour Sinclair Rohde

The Old-World Still Room.

THE word "still-room" conjures up a vision of an old-world room with shelves laden with elixirs and cordials, mulled and spiced wines, distilled waters, and all the other delicious old-fashioned things, whose very names we have almost forgotten. In one's fancy one sees a dainty lady in a flowered gown and mob cap, not merely directing, but working with her maids in this fragrant room.

The elusive perfume of the place wafts one to the garden full of sunlight and delicious scents where herbs and fruit in abundance are grown for use in the still-room. Wild strawberries for the strawberry cordial which was Sir Walter Raleigh's favourite drink, and quinces, currants, black and red, gooseberries, damsons and raspberries for wines, black cherries for black cherry water.

Bushes of rosemary for the excellent Hungary water, the original recipe for which was given to Queen Elizabeth of Hungary by a hermit, and balm for the strengthening Carmelite water. And what of the tysands, the mundified barleys, the hypocras, the saffron cordials, the metheglins, the mums, the almond milks, the white meads, the flummery caudles, the candied flowers and perfumed syrups? To make all these we see masses of damask and Provence roses, thyme, elecampane, marjoram, rosemary, violets, borage, gillyflowers, fennel, caraway, dill anise, sage, balm, sweet-briar, horehound, and many others of whose uses we moderns are ignorant.

Shall we follow the mob-capped lady to the still-room and watch her at work, and perhaps she will let us glance at the parchment-bound manuscript in which her recipes, handed down from many generations, are jealously guarded. First we see her attending to the needs of the invalids in the village. For one she makes a posset—what a comforting sound that word has. One maid runs to fetch "a fair scoured skellet" (in our dull modern English we should say "a clean saucepan"). Another she sends to the garden for a bunch of rosemary, a handful of marigold flowers, and a few sprays of thyme and mint. These are rinsed in cold water and boiled in milk, which is then strained, and to it she finally adds good home-made ale.

The little lady has a busy morning before her for guests are expected, and for these her choicest dainties must be provided. So she hastens to her store-cupboard, and what an array of good things she brings out. Exquisitely candied flowers are arranged on plates, on which she first spreads slender dried lavender twigs. One plate of candied cowslips and borage flowers, another of violets and primroses, another of rose and gillyflower petals.

There are syrups of anchusa, clove, gillyflowers and damask

The Old-World Still-Room.

roses, and violets, each of the colour of the flower. There is candied angelica, (not only the stalks but also the leaves), suckets of mallow stalks, pickled broom buds, samphire pickle, and elder and violet vinegar. Perhaps she will tell us how she makes those syrups ? It is easy enough she would say. An apron full of damask rose petals, boiling water poured over them in an earthenware bowl and left to stand twenty-four hours. Then strained, and the liquor boiled with sugar to the consistency of thick syrup. And so with cowslips or gillyflowers or violets or anchusa. And the vinegars ? By steeping the violets or elder flowers in good wine vinegar, allowing a large handful of the flowers to each pint of vinegar. Then she proudly shows us her best confection—honey of roses. This she made by taking half a pound of damask rose leaves and putting them into a stone jar and pouring three pints of boiling water over them. After twelve hours the liquor was strained, five pounds of honey added to it and boiled to a syrup. And behold, honey of roses fit for a king.

But she has little time to spare us, for next she has to make the rosemary snow and a syllabub. So we watch her with silent interest while she beats to a froth a quart of cream, five whites of eggs, and a saucer of sugar and rosewater. Then with a spoon she spreads this delectable snow on branches of rosemary. For the syllabub she stirs together a pint of white wine, a pint of black cherry juice, and a pint of cream flavoured with thyme. This, too, is beaten to a froth, and we watch her slender hands filling long-stemmed glasses with the mixture.

Then she flits away, leaving us to look at the old manuscript book. What strikes us most as we glance through its neatly written pages ? Surely the number of recipes " to cheer the heart " and " against melancholy." And the old simple faith in the mysterious powers of plants to cure the mind and to comfort the heart. Under a recipe for " a soveraigne water " composed of sage, mint, red roses thyme, wild marjoram, rosemary and lavender, we find this note. " The vertues of these waters be these, it comforteth the spirites and preserveth one greatly, and whoso useth this water ever and anon, and not too ofte, it preserveth him in good liking and shall make one seeme younge very long." We foolish moderns have neither the faith nor the imagination of our ancestors and thereby we are poorer than we realise. But is there anything quite so comforting as the delicious perfume of flowers and herbs ? As we close the parchment-bound book this recipe catches the eye.

" A Bag To Smell Unto For Melancholy Or To Cause One To Sleep.

" Take drie Rose leaves, keep them close in a glasse which will keep them sweet, then take powder of mint, powder of cloves in a grosse powder, and put the same to the Rose leaves, then put all these together in a bag, and take that to bed with you, and it will cause you to sleep, and it is good to smell unto at other times."

Why Not Colonise the Old Country?

By Ethel Adrian Ross

WHY do we live in a stuffy old town? That is the question numbers of people have asked themselves this summer as they strolled through pine woods, or along the edge of wonderful cliffs, breathing in the pure fresh air, and feeling for all the world like gods refreshed!

There are, of course, many who are obliged to live in towns, simply because their livelihood depends on it, but on the other hand there are any amount of people who could just as well live in the country, and who would find that by doing so they would become *individuals*, not mere atoms in a big machine. It may almost be said of the latter that they are lacking in self-resource and imagination, because they must lean on the diversions of a big town rather than live in a country place, where to a great extent they have to depend on themselves for interest, occupation, and amusement.

Any one who knows and loves the country, realises that in the country you can *live;* it is in the towns really that you vegetate, although the continuous whirl of activities and amusements would make it seem otherwise. No one need vegetate in the country unless they wish to; there is an ever-moving panorama going on through all the seasons of the year, which brings with it both work and play.

It is an amazing thing that, since every profession in towns is pitifully overcrowded, and employment is proverbially scarce, people with children do not migrate wholesale to the country, and bring their children up to the far more healthy and natural life of the land.

If the father of the family has to ply his trade or profession in a town, there are plenty of places within easy reach, and the advantage to the future health and happiness of his children would be well worth the extra railway journey.

"But we must educate them, we must train them to earn their own living," say the parents.

Yes, but must that living be earned in a town? Must the boys be condemned to toil in an office, the girls trained to be typists, secretaries, or even shop assistants? That is the rosy future that holds itself out to the average town-bred child—but in the country it is different.

A little house, with a fair amount of land, can be bought now for a fairly moderate price, or possibly even rented. Up to the age of sixteen, education certainly must be attended to, but the country is by no means without its resources in this respect, and while they

Why not Colonise the Old Country?

are still at school the children can in their spare time—learn much about agriculture, farming, and domestic life generally that will lay an excellent foundation for development later on. The fees of a good all-round day school—of which there are plenty to be found in country towns—would not amount to as much by any means as the fees of the indifferent boarding schools to which many town parents are obliged to send their children ; and the money thus saved could be put towards a couple of years' training later on at an agricultural college for the boys, a school of domestic science for the girls. Thus equipped to battle with the really necessary and practical things of life, boy and girl can start in and support themselves in a far pleasanter and more satisfactory way than they could hope to do if their parents followed the present stereotyped lines.

It would be a splendid thing if several families were to band together and emigrate, not across the seas, but just to the country to colonise these. By pooling a certain amount of capital, they could organise a settlement, work the land themselves, engaging expert help until they were competent to do without—have their own industries, their own amusements, even their own school. It should be just as easy to do this in England as in the colonies—easier, in fact ; and an enterprise of this kind would not cut them off from their friends and from civilisation. The work would be hard, perhaps, but with method and a fair division of labour, not too hard. There would be plenty of companionship, and a far larger scope for physical and mental development if the scheme were run on the right lines.

It might even be a good idea to buy one of the many enormous country houses that are practically going a-begging and run a big communal establishment ; there is always a great deal of land attached to such places.

People make farming pay abroad, because they do the work themselves ; there is no reason why this method should not be adopted in England. While the men and boys did the heavy work on the land, the girls and women could tackle the more domestic tasks, including the dairy and the poultry.

What can we do with our boys and girls ? While we have our beautiful country, the answer surely is evident.

There is not a fortune to be made in this way, but there is a happy livelihood, not a hectic scramble for existence.

THE *HEPWORTH MAGAZINE*.—We have received a copy of the *Hepworth Magazine*, an attractively produced monthly publication issued in connection with the Hepworth Picture Plays. Hepworth Films are now being shown in all parts of the world, and the *Hepworth Magazine* includes—among many excellent literary features and photographs of their well-known stars—a page each month of news supplied by their representatives over-seas.

Lord Byng: A Study in Personality

By Hamilton Fyfe

"NO man has done more in this century to keep Canada a part of the British Empire."

That was a tribute paid, several years ago, to the new Governor-General of Canada by a man who was qualified to pay it—the Chaplain-General to the Canadian forces on the Western Front. He knew how the Canadian soldiers admired and trusted their commander, and he knew how that trust and admiring respect led them to think better of all Englishmen and to the revising of the opinion formed at first by many of them that "England was no good." If they had gone home with that opinion, they would have spread it all through Canada. What they did spread was praise of General Byng, and the warning that "you can't judge Englishmen till you know them." There is a profound truth in that, for all it sounds like merest commonplace.

Englishmen of the Julian Byng type, products of old families, stately homes, Eton, Sandhurst, of fashionable cavalry regiments, hide their talents in napkins. If they have ability they do their best to conceal it. They only display their individuality when occasion arises for decisive and resourceful action. If you had met Julian Byng twenty-five years ago, you would have been puzzled to know whether he

[*Photo: Topical Press.*

Lord Byng of Vimy, who has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Byng: A Study in Personality.

was a man of vigorous unconventional character or just the usual cavalry officer with stereotyped views and the ordinary interests of his class. He was made by circumstances. Responsibility drew out his "grit." As each occasion for capable action came he rose to it. But he did not go to meet occasions, he waited for them to come. Even now he sometimes does his best to persuade people that he has never really taken life seriously. He was talking not long ago to the boys at Cheltenham College about his school-days at Eton. His education, he told them, "comprised two books. One was Henry's 'First Latin Book,' the other was Liddell and Scott's 'Greek Lexicon.' He had so little use for the latter that he sold it with an old pair of trousers to a pedlar for two pineapples and a ferret."

The truth is that he worked quite sensibly both at Eton and at Sandhurst, that he has been always a good deal of a reader of books, and that he owes his success as a soldier largely to his studies in the history of war. Without working he might have won distinction as a dashing cavalry commander, but he would never have been put in command of armies, and he knows this perfectly well himself, though his early training may induce him even now to make light of his earnestness and determination to do well. But that would only be when he is chatting or making speeches to amuse schoolboys. When he is at work, he concentrates upon it with all his soul and with all his strength. His true mind is shown. "A leader," he told some of his officers, "is a man whom others trust and consequently follow. To lead you must set a high example, and know more about your business than your fellows do." That is what Lord Byng has done himself. He has practised what he preaches ; he is an apt illustration of his own thesis.

His first chance to show that he could lead came in South Africa. He was given the command of a column of "scrap-ups." You can guess what "scrap-ups" were—a rough lot, undisciplined cowboys and larrikins, ready to show the smart English cavalry major that they were too hard a handful for him. They did him good, they drew the grit out of him ; in a very short time they "gave him best" ; no mounted column leader was better liked or served. After that he went ahead. Being an earl's son is not enough to push on a soldier without parts, but it is useful as a help to a capable man. He commanded his regiment, the Tenth Hussars ; then he commanded the Cavalry School on Salisbury Plain, and after that a brigade at Aldershot. So it was natural when the War broke out that he should be sent to France in command of a cavalry division. How he handled that may be judged by this excerpt from a doggerel alphabet made up by some of the men :—

"B stands for Byng, the man by whom we swear,
Of infinite resource, devoid of fear,

Lord Byng: A Study in Personality.

Who, baffling all patrols, evading snipers,
Brought our division safely through to Wipers. . . .
All praise to Byng ; but for his guiding hand
We ne'er again had seen our native land."

Then in 1915 he went to the Dardanelles, and did good work in the withdrawal from Suvla Bay, after which came his appointment to the command of the Canadian Corps. Here again the difficulties of the post called forth the quality of the man. He dropped the mannerisms of the cavalry officer, he showed what he had underneath them—vigorous personality, decision, disregard of social prejudice. He never " came the regular officer " over his staff or over the regimental leaders. He discussed his plans with all whom they concerned. He showed all consideration possible for the men. When he left the Canadians, who under him had increased their reputation by many fine actions, among them the storming of Vimy Ridge, they sincerely deplored the loss of him, even though he was succeeded by a Canadian, that exceedingly competent and wise General Currie.

He left because promotion came to him. He was given the Third Army, and five months after he had taken over its command, his name was ringing round the world. He had planned an attack with tanks, he had surprised the enemy, it looked as if he had got them on the run. That he did not gain a great victory, and a victory which might possibly have had far-reaching consequences, was not his fault. When the whole truth about the Battle of Cambrai is known, Lord Byng's military reputation will stand even higher than it does to-day. If G.H.Q. had seen the value of his plan, and given him forces enough to carry it through, there would have been no stoppage and no return blow delivered at a point where the line was too weak to resist attack.

Against the German push in March, 1918, the Third Army stood firm. Unfair was the contrast between its stemming of the enemy flow and the retreat of the Fifth Army ;

[Photo: L. O. Hoppé

Lady Byng of Vimy, wife of the new Governor-General of Canada, who is a Member of the Overseas Club.

Lord Byng: A Study in Personality.

it had not the same weakness in the front line, nor was it attacked in such overwhelming force. But unfair, also, would be any attempt to deprive Lord Byng of the credit due to him. All things considered, he came out of the ordeal of high command with greater fame than anybody, and when Parliament voted him a sum of money he spent it on a big club-house for men who had been in the War, near Thorpe-le-Soken in Essex, where he lives. Here he has had both H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett for neighbours. In "Mr. Britling" there is a character, Colonel Rendezvous, who is supposed to have been meant for a satire upon "Bungo," as he is called by his friends. The colonel in Mr. Wells's book is a forcible advocate of national service and physical training and efficiency all round. "Even the flowers dressed on parade as he passed by." But there is more in Byng than that.

Soldiering, it was said once, is his existence. That was before the War. It cannot have been quite true then. Now it is impossible not to discover in this big good-looking man with the blue eyes, and the scrubby moustache and the strong jaw and the firm tread something that proclaims him more than a soldier. When he was head of the United Services Fund, which disposed of the huge profits on the canteens during the War years, he worked with most unsoldier-like simplicity, did things himself, had no staff to speak of, no regiment of typists, would even open the door upon occasions to soldiers seeking advice. If "soldiering was his existence," he would not have suited Canada as Governor-General. It is because he is so much more than a soldier that the Dominion has welcomed him so heartily, and is confident that he will "hold down his job" with success.

A prosperous Farm in the Egilson District, Swan River Valley, Manitoba, Canada, showing the old house and the new. Photo sent by Mr. Alfred Bushby, c/o Messrs. D. A. Downie & Co., 507, Tribune Buildings, Winnipeg.

British Public Schools and the Dominions

By W. H. Fyfe, Headmaster of Christ's Hospital (The Blue Coat School)

British Public Schools and the Dominions

THERE are 830 Blues at Christ's Hospital, Horsham. Their variety is infinite. But they have one common denominator : *Res angusta domi.* None can be admitted who is not in need of assistance. Consequently, since each Blue has to make his own way in the world without the motor power of capital, the authorities have always counted it among their duties to do all they can to " place " each boy as he leaves.

Those who rise to the dignity of " Grecians " win scholarships in Classics, Mathematics, Science, Engineering, History, and go to the University. Some go into the Army or Navy, some into the Merchant Service. Some enter the Civil Service or other professions. But there are annually a fairly large number who do not qualify for retention in the school beyond the age of sixteen, and most of these find work " in the City."

In old days this seemed satisfactory. But we are more ambitious now. At Horsham we have added to our curriculum—manual work, art and craft work, farming and other practical means of self-development. Also at Horsham, as in London, Blues lay and clear their tables in the dining hall, wait upon each other at meals, make their own beds and clean their own boots. They are trained in all the arts of independence.

I know that banks and insurance offices are necessary institutions. I have every respect for their inmates. But I would not willingly place a boy in any such large business unless I were sure that he had the qualities necessary for high success in that line.

On the other hand most of these boys would make excellent colonists. They are healthy and well grown, well trained in habits of independence, industry and discipline ; they have plenty of practical intelligence, and their brains work to good effect when their hands are busy and the pores of the skin open. Each of them, it seems to me, might make for himself a happy life and a fine career in one of the dominions overseas. And every one who does that is an asset to the Empire.

But how is that to be done ? I feel that we can do our part, but need some one who, on the part of the dominions, will acknowledge that this material is what they want, and offer help to bridge the gulf which yawns so forbiddingly between Great Britain and her greater self. We can add here to a boy's " good general education " instruction in the chemistry of soils and in the elementary practice

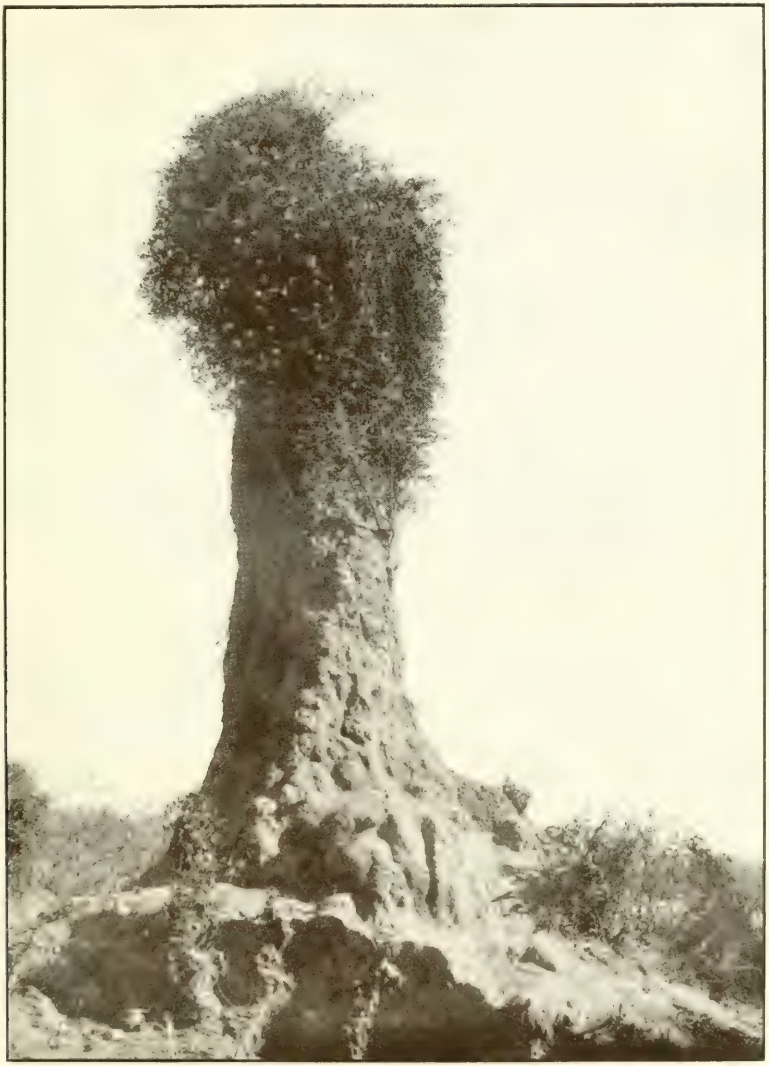
British Public Schools and the Dominions.

of agriculture. We can teach him to plough, to ride, to build a hut, to harness horses, and to milk a cow. Those who wish may "specialise" thus, just as others do in classics or in mathematics. But what then? Farming at home needs capital and these have none. So their thoughts fly overseas. There is the land and the need for their skill, scope for their ambition—but just at this point the real, practical difficulty occurs. How at this distance find a boy a farmer, say, in Western Australia, who can be confidently recommended to his parents as a man who will treat him kindly, honestly and wisely? They naturally shy at shipping him off into the blue to pick up a job on arrival.

If the dominions want such colonists as these, it is up to them to receive them and to place them. We offer to train boys as they think most suitable, and to give a guarantee with each boy whom we turn over to them. They, in their turn, should promise that a good youth will be placed on a good farm and squarely treated. If they cannot do this, papa will very reasonably damp his son's imperial ambitions and lodge him in one of those insurance offices.

If any one approves of our scheme and can offer help, I hope he will make his offer known to us. We should welcome the address of some great imperialist prepared to forge links between an old school and a new commonwealth. But we also want help and advice from friends who could guarantee that any good material which we can export overseas will not be lost or wasted on arrival.

The Pulpit Rock, Don Bluff, Tasmania. Photo taken by Miss Wootton. Sent by Mr. J. D. Forbes, Strathdin, Don, Tasmania.



Ant Heap 25 ft. high, with a Bush growing out of the top, on the Banks of the Omaruru River, S.W. Africa. These heaps are made by the white ants, which are most destructive pests when they get into a house. Photo sent by Mr. T. Revington, Box 27, Omaruru, S.W. Africa. This photograph has been awarded a prize.

On the Murray River, South Australia

Photos sent by Mr. F. A. Cudmore, 17, Murphy Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.

Unloading our Flat-bottomed Boat in order to pitch Camp two miles above Chowilla Station, South Australia.

Camping on the Bank of the Murray River between Renmark and Chowilla Station, South Australia.

The Tambo and Murray

Photos sent by Mr. F. A. Cudmore, 17, Murphy Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.

Junction of Swift's Creek and the Tambo River. The bridge destroyed by the January, 1920, floods, and the temporary crossing made with stones and timbers from the ruin, are seen in the photograph. For a week previously mails and passengers had been got across by means of a rope. The mail car shown in the photo was the first vehicle across after the flood.

A Passenger Steamer on the Murray River, not far below Wentworth, N.S.W. The boats are built with paddle-wheels, not propellers, owing to the presence of snags. One can travel for several thousand miles in these steamers on the Murray River and its tributaries.

A Government Yacht, *Merrie England*, on fire in the harbour of Port Moresby, Papua. Photo sent by Mr. D. Krabman, Post Box 1, De Aar, C.P., S. Africa.

Mrs. C. A. Hawkins, of Napier, New Zealand (wearing O.S. colours) and Miss Armin von Tempsky, of Makawao, Maui, H.T., at Kahului race track, Island of Maui. Both ladies are ardent Members of the Over-Seas Club. They both rode in the races held at Kahului on July 4th last. Photo taken and sent by Mr. R. M. Clutterbuck, Box 1116, Honolulu, H.T.

1921's Back to the Road Movement

By F. C. Yardley

1921's Back to the Road Movement.

IT is impossible to predict to what extent mechanical road traffic may eventually develop, and roads are, therefore, more important now than ever before in the history of the world. They are the arteries and veins of a nation and unquestionably vital to modern civilisation. At the present moment her roads are costing Great Britain nearly £50,000,000 a year to maintain.

The long and devastating coal strike which necessitated a rigid curtailment of railway services all over the country, and the need of seeking mechanically created breezes, in default of natural ones, imposed by an unusually torrid summer, combined effectually to quicken the adoption of road transport as a means of locomotion.

A steady movement back to the road had been manifest for a number of years before. The enormous increase in privately owned motor cars of every description, from the lordly Rolls-Royce down to the fussy little "runabout" and the roaring motor bike, had already repeopled the roads to an extent unknown since pre-railway days, while dislocation of railway traffic, arising from War needs and industrial upheavals, had prepared the way for the flood of motor coaches and motor lorries which has since burst upon us with such violence.

The genial summer of 1921 will stand out in history for the influence it exercised upon the back-to-the-road movement. More especially it inspired the apotheosis of the motor coach. These fast and comfortable vehicles appeared to spring into existence in their thousands from nowhere. The highways were alive with them. It was impossible to travel a mile or two along a main road without meeting dozens, each one filled with its complement of twenty-five to thirty passengers. You could book a seat in one for a half-day or whole-day excursion, for a journey of several hundred miles, for a tour lasting a week or a fortnight, or a month, or for a joy-ride of an hour or so. Evening trips from crowded centres entered into wholesome rivalry with the "sob stuff" and "sickening thuds" of the picture theatres. Processions of motor coaches, miles long, carried thousands to their pet seaside resorts for the summer holidays, and brought them back again. Squadrons of them were prepared to carry you to the Derby, to Ascot, and even to glorious Goodwood. Fleets of them conveyed multitudes of cricket enthusiasts long distances to the Test Matches. They induced the town-dweller to tear himself away from his beloved bricks and mortar, and unfolded for him the matchless rural beauty of his native land. And it is whispered that they are inducing the rural dweller to flee to the towns for peace and quiet.

1921's Back to the Road Movement.

If an old user of the road of pre-railway days could revisit the glimpses of the moon he would find many things unfamiliar to him as well as some he was no stranger to, things that would gain his cordial approval and some that would excite bitter pangs of resentment. The contrast between the commodious and padded comfort of the coach of 1921 and the cramped discomfort of that of his own day would strike him at once and forcibly. The cheery, bibulous and rather reckless old coachman of former days has given place to a stolid, responsible and wholly efficient mechanician, whose one point of resemblance to his predecessor, with the exception of his skill, is a humane solicitude for the rights of other users of the king's highway, both man and beast. He would look in vain for the guard in his red coat and glazed hat. The long mellow horn or " yard of tin," as it was popularly called, is now replaced by a strident and by no means mellow " hooter."

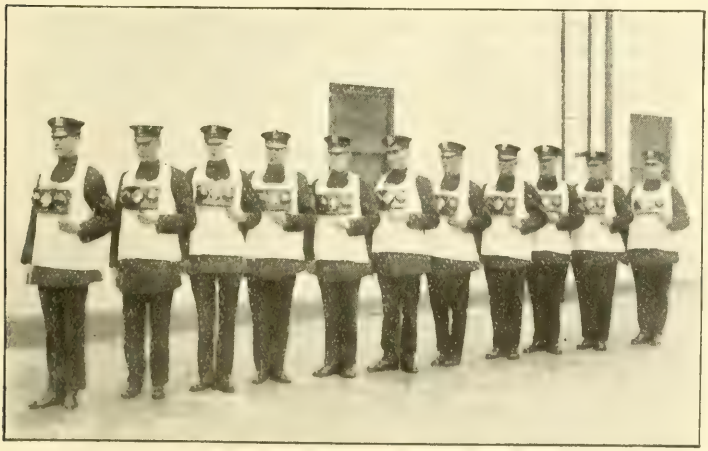
If our returned wanderer had an eye for the picturesque he would deplore the modernising of the old roads. The new tyrant of the highways finds them too hilly, too narrow and not straight enough, and the inevitable remodelling is in progress everywhere to the detriment of their loveliness. There would be a note of interrogation in his eyes as he passed the War Memorials in every parish along the route, and wonderment also that so many should be unworthy of the proud purpose they are intended to serve. Instead of the cordial welcome to the coaches in the " thoroughfare " villages of his own day, he would find the residents liable to curse their successors for the unprofitable disturbance they create and for the damage they do to the roads. Of highwaymen of the sort he sometimes encountered on Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, Gad's Hill, Stonegate Hole and such-like favoured spots, he would find none, though tolerably close counterparts of them thrive nowadays in the towns instead of in the lonely places.

The wayside inn, too, like the roads, he would find in the process of being brought up-to-date, even if some of the less attractive features of former days still linger. In our visitor's time the final test of a gentleman was his behaviour at a stage-coach dinner. It was, if you consider it, a severe and rather unfair test, for politeness will sometimes forsake a starving man, and appetites that coach passengers brought with them into the dining-room of an inn were usually very keen indeed, just as they are to-day. Time was so strictly kept that the coachmen of those days were off to the minute. The landlords, who, of course, knew this, were generally suspected of delaying the appearance of the food so long that not one of the party could have time to do full justice to it, and consequently travellers often returned to the coach nearly as hungry as they had left it. A very little of this was enough to wear the nap off the

urbanity of the best. On long journeys, at any rate, time is strictly observed, too, by the modern motor coach, and it is not impossible to detect in some of the wayside landlords of to-day an esteem for the customs of their ancestors.

1921's Back to the Road Movement.

At the opening of a new era it is natural to try to project one's mind into the future. Transport has developed by stages, and at each stage the machinery of the past has been scrapped. The pack-horse was driven out of the carrying trade by the stage waggon. The canal killed the stage waggon. Then the railway killed the canal. The post-chaise and the stage coach superseded the riding horse, and the railway, in turn, wiped them out. Are we on the eve of another revolution when the railway will be a thing of the past, when road transport by motor lorry and motor coach will be universal, except so far as the aeroplane and airship skim off the cream of the business? It is scarcely likely. The more that cheap electric power and road motor transport open up the country and distribute the population, the greater will be the diversity of production and the greater will be the intercourse between one part of the country and another. And it is fairly safe to predict that for the carriage of raw materials in bulk, and for long distance traffic of all kinds, whether goods or passengers, railways are unlikely to be superseded by any method of transport that has so far been evolved.



[Photo: Underwood & Underwood.

New York Police Officers wearing the new electric traffic control device. A harness strapped across the officer's chest bears three lights, red, yellow and green. By pressing appropriate push-buttons the officer can signal traffic at night. The system of light control is similar to that of the signal towers on Fifth Avenue.

The Cheerful Sink

By Winifride Wrench

The Cheerful Sink.

"SIX years spent washing up! It's preposterous," I cried. "Well," said Pamela, "you've only got to do a simple calculation to see that I'm right. Four hours a day for thirty-five years, and there you are!"

Six years of a glorious human life spent washing up and looking at a hideous wall and pipes or into a hideous back yard!

I reflected. There was no getting away from the task of washing up. Somehow or other it has got to be done. The whole point is, how can it best be done with the minimum of labour, the maximum of convenience and brightness? I thought of most of the sinks I knew, dreary places, splashed with water on cold, flagged floors, with lead pipes meandering up whitewashed walls, and shuddered. Hundreds of thousands of women are condemned to spend hours a day in the midst of such dreariness. Was there no way out apart from expensive washing up machines? Pamela being full of ideas, was always ready with suggestions.

"It's only a question of a little imagination," she said. "Until we had to do all these things ourselves we didn't realise what we were condemning others to. The secret of the cheerful sink is to have it under a bright, sunny window with a pleasant look-out. It is very often possible to arrange this in a new house, planned by an architect who has a sensible wife to consult. Men don't have to wash up; and so they think the main thing about a sink is to have it near some special pipe, or something of that sort," sniffed Pamela, "which, of course, is mere male lack of knowledge from personal experience. Nobody would mind washing up if there were flowers to look at, and trees and birds, and sunshine."

"Yes," I said, "that's all very well in the country; much might be done there, but what are you to do in a town?"

"Sometimes nothing can be done, except to surround the sink with pretty tiles," admitted Pamela, "but very often a window would be possible through which one could peep at the sky, or where one might have a window-box with some gay flowers. When I build my house," she added, "the sink will be low enough to sit at, and the window will face one of the very best aspects, and what is more, the sink will be in the kitchen (I am not going to have a big house, you know) to save needless steps and carrying to and fro, and the electric light will be so hung that it doesn't throw the washer-up's shadow across the dishes."

"You are right," I said reflectively as I contrasted the ordinary sink with what a sink might be and thought of the weariness of women.

A Day of My Life

By A Jungle Missionary

A Day of My Life.

WHILE touring in Rajputana one always gets experiences. My young colleague and I are representatives of the Church Missionary Society in this district, and the camping season has just begun. We are members of the Bhil Mission Staff, and work in the jungle among the primitive Bhil people. Excepting when the Political Officer is in our station we are fifty miles or more away from other Europeans, and we travel from village to village.

It is moving morning, and our luggage is being packed on three camels. When the first was loaded, the other two broke away, and our man had a fine run before they were caught. They protested strongly against being loaded at all, but finally this work was accomplished. We ourselves travel on country ponies, who carry us up and down places which would shock a civilised horse. We cannot use bicycles, as there are no roads, only the jungliest of cattle tracks, and even our rough bullock carts broke down on the thirty miles of road between the railway and our bungalow. Yet the range after range of glorious hills always in sight more than compensate for rough roads and the absence of civilisation.

How is our time spent ? Often people have the vaguest ideas as to how a missionary works. Of course, this varies with the station, but a little account of a jungle missionary's day may be interesting. We usually get up at 5 a.m., and earlier in the summer. By 7 a.m. we have had choti hazari, and are ready for prayers with all the men, and a half-hour's Bible lesson.

At 8 a.m. we start out to visit in villages within a radius of two or three miles. In cottages and by the wayside, to all who will listen, we proclaim the good tidings of great joy ; for these people are only conscious of evil spirits in everything they see. We have with us a Bhil catechist, and a Bhil schoolmaster, who do almost all the speaking, for these many dialects are more than we can manage. Sometimes, however, we suggest a Bible story, or a parable, to fit in with what has been said or sung before.

We get back for breakfast about mid-day. After a rest we have a little school for the younger members of our staff. Or the village people come for the simple medicines which we carry round. A man comes twice daily for treatment with a boil on his neck, and hot fomentations give speedy relief. A child has fallen on the fire, and receives immediate attention. Some one comes with a poisoned finger, and we long for more surgical knowledge that we might open it for him. We have to content ourselves with hot water, and simple antiseptic dressings. The local treatment for all

A Day of My Life.

sores is to plaster them with the dirtiest mud, and bind them up in filthiest cloths. Even our simple treatment is better than that. For skin diseases, coughs, rheumatism, fever, etc., we always bring medicines, and in many places we have a big number of patients.

At night, from 7.30 to 10 p.m., we have a log fire in the camp, and sing hymns set to Bhil tunes, and accompanied by Bhil music. Then we seem far, far away from the old country, and wish that our dear friends from the homeland could see the firelight shining on the dark faces, gleaming eyes, lank, black hair, and wild garments of those who sit on the ground with us.

The men may sit singing and talking till after midnight, but we usually leave the meeting about ten o'clock, feeling quite ready for our cup of cocoa or hot milk before we go to bed and usually to sound sleep. For two evenings recently we have been invited to hold our meetings in the camp of the absolute ruler of a district bigger than Wales. He is on tour too, and we were camping in a village just before he arrived.

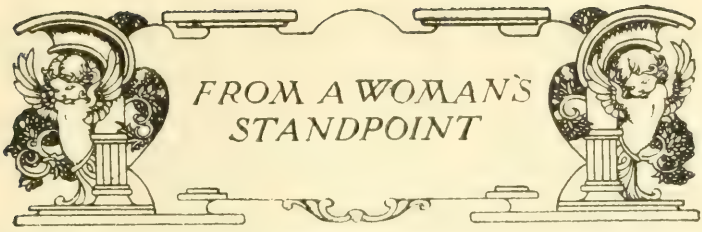
Now we have come to our next camp with another lovely view from the door of the tent. We made quite a cavalcade on the road with our three camels, two horses, one colt, and one goat, to say nothing of the line of men. The colt got loose, and ran to her mother, on whom I was sitting, and they came to words and nearly to blows. A herd of bullocks, cows, and calves was dashing to the river, and we got a little mixed up with them. When we reached this village a man who had heard our message in the last village led us to the best camping place here, and in a few minutes most of the villagers had come out to greet us.

They brought us their beds to sit on, and they brought grass for our horses. We wished to pay for the latter, but they refused. We accepted it on the condition that they would allow us to pay for everything else we need—wood, milk, eggs, fowl, etc. We expect a good attendance at this evening's meeting, and have already treated three suffering people. This is a robber village, and so far as we know no missionary has ever camped here before.

AGNES J. LEES, C.M.S.

Kotra, Rajputana,
India.

A Bhil Christian Congregation. Photo sent by Miss Agnes J. Lees, Kotra, Rohira Road, Rajputana, India.



From a Woman's Standpoint.

MANNERS.—I continue to receive letters from Members who were interested in the remarks of a "Lonely Reader."

One sturdy individual, writing from the West Indies, has some hard things to say, but he has struggled in a hard school, and without the grit he evidently has would certainly have gone under.

He tells how, as a lad of fourteen, he was "pitched into a deep sea wind jammer," where he had to find his feet. Later on, having fought his way to the position of captain of a passenger steamer, he describes how he used "to sit tight at table, keep my mouth shut and try and carry on my education by watching others of the class I envied, and then picking out the good from the not-so-good and stowing it away for future reference." He has scant sympathy for the "Lonely Reader"; is certain his friends are "kidding him" about their ignorance of Shakespeare and the Opera, and advises him "to apply himself to the task of educating himself in those things he most admires, and quietly watch the outspoken verdict of others, *not* the fond admiration of a doting mother, or the smug self-appreciation he seems to be satisfied with now."

Another Member writes that she read a "Lonely Reader's" letter "with a feeling of pity and sympathetic understanding," having often come up against the same thing herself with regard to her own friends.

I have often wondered whether it would be possible to have some sort of school for manners, or, at any rate, a correspondence school, where those who are conscious of the disadvantages of their upbringing might be helped? That there is room for such a school I am quite sure. But it would have to be run by really competent people, who understood that the root of beautiful manners lay in a beautiful and well-balanced nature, and whose ideals of behaviour went infinitely deeper than a superficial and cheap politeness and a fashionable appearance. A real lady or gentleman is one of the rarest and one of the most beautiful of God's creatures. My life and work bring me into touch with people of every rank, and now and then I meet with the real thing, but with remarkable rarity.

I know one woman only who reaches my ideal. She has rank and wealth and position, and is good to look at. But above all things she is endowed with a mind and a soul; her sense of values and her love of beauty have given her a deep appreciation of all the

From a Woman's Standpoint.

things that really count ; in her presence others can always be at their best and highest ; she is too great to stress little differences and she uses all the advantages of her position for her own purposes, and is never used by them.

As a result she is the revered friend of some of the best minds in Great Britain. For like those who own no country exclusively, to whom patriotism is not *enough*, she knows no class and is at home in all. It remains to be seen whether the new *régime* can produce anything so complete and beautiful.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN ?—It is curious to read in Queen Victoria's "Life" what some of the qualities were with which the Prince of Wales' staff were expected to be endowed. The Prince Consort drew up a memorandum, an elaborate document in which he stated that the qualities which distinguish a gentleman in society, are :—

1. His appearance, his deportment and dress.
2. The character of his relations with, and treatment of others.
3. His desire and power to acquit himself creditably in conversation or whatever is the occupation of the society with which he mixes.

The words have a strange sound in our ears to-day.

A friend of mine said to me the other day that she thought a gentleman was a man who was at ease in any society and in all circumstances. Any one who remembers "David Copperfield" will recall the character of Steerforth in this connection.

But such a definition is hardly adequate. A very superficial person might be at his ease with high and low, and yet not be a gentleman at all in my sense of the word. I prefer the definition of a gentleman being some one whose manners are equally courteous to every one, rich and poor, gentle and simple alike. Every one knows William of Wykeham's motto, "Manners Makyth Man," where manners in the more fundamental meaning of the word represent those inner moral qualities, which when manifested appear as beautiful behaviour. I heard the other day of a man who came from the East to the West, who said, what unfortunately is painfully true, that as one travels westwards, manners steadily deteriorate.

In this connection a book has lately appeared which emphasises the priority of beauty in dress and manners to beauty in works of art, definitely so called, which is another way of emphasising the importance of being an artist in the common things of everyday life. From my childhood up, beauty, in whatever form, has always moved me more than any other aspect of goodness.

To return to my School of Manners. Here is a story which illustrates my contention that there is a niche for such a place.

Not long ago a woman I know of had occasion to get a new parlourmaid. She found a very superior girl, whom she liked

very much, but she was somewhat puzzled when, on the girl's afternoons off, a handsome Rolls-Royce car came to fetch her. From a Woman's Standpoint.

At last she said something to the parlourmaid, who then told her her story. "I have gone into service to learn how to behave," she said. "We belong to the New Rich, and we know quite well that our manners are at fault in many ways. We thought the best and quickest way for us to learn would be for me to go to service, with people who knew all about manners, and then when I go home I can teach my own people." That family showed their good sense, and I hope the girl chose wisely in the family she elected to learn from. I wonder if my readers have anything to say on the question of a school for manners?

SURPLUS WOMEN.—The papers have been full recently of paragraphs and articles and letters on the subject of the surplus women in this country. The census was taken during the summer months for the first time since the War, and of course, every one knew that our losses then would be bound to make a big difference, and they have.

I have not seen the figures analysed, but it has been established that there are two million more women in Great Britain than men; how many of marriageable age is another question. No matter what it may prove to be exactly; it is, however, a fact that there are many thousands of women in this country who can never marry or lead the normal life that normal women were meant to lead. What is to become of them? What can be done to equip them for their independent struggle? Some could certainly be absorbed in countries outside Great Britain. Too often just the women who would go overseas would scorn to go if it was thought for a moment that they were going in search of a husband.

The most important thing is that every possible avenue of occupation here in Great Britain should be thrown open as wide as possible to women. Most people admit this in theory, anyway, though there are still some battles to be fought. The last to be won was the battle of the Civil Service. After the War, the men said they should be exclusively employed, and the women who had worked in the various Government offices during the War should automatically return to their domestic occupations or to idleness.

But the women had something to say on this subject and so had some of their employers. Many a man found that the women he had employed were so indispensable they could not be replaced by any man, and the women declared that it was only common justice that they should be given equal opportunities with men, and that their sex should not count. The warfare waged for months, and then quite quietly one day a Bill was passed through Parliament, establishing women's equality. It is true that the law will not come into force for three years, but meanwhile women are preparing themselves and the battle has been won.

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another.

The Overseas Forum.

PONDICHERRY'S BIG "PUSH-PUSH."—The principal method of transportation (human) in this port (Pondicherry) is by an elaborate "bath-chair contrivance on wheels," called a "push-push," so that even here, a "big push" is continually being carried on!

This post is a French possession, and the "tricolour" of our gallant Ally is seen floating everywhere, and a large number of the native citizens speak French, some of them very well indeed.

During the ground-nut season, any number of boats call here to load the crisp monkey-nut for Marseilles and other Continental ports.

During the elections, party feeling runs very high, and sometimes even blows are given in "the good cause"! On arrival here, all visitors are promptly placed in "push-pushes," and whirled off to—of all places of interest—the cemetery, in order, most probably, that they should begin their sight-seeing in a chastened mood, or as Gray so aptly puts it in his famous "Elegy in a Country Churchyard":—

> "The pride of heraldry—the pomp of power
> And all that beauty all that wealth e'er gave—
> Await alike the inevitable hour—
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

After this python had been "dead" for three hours it came to life again and nearly succeeded in escaping. The snapshot was taken just before it recovered. Photo sent by Mr. C. W. P. Harries, Karamaini, P.O. Ruiru, Kenya Colony.

OVERSEAS

The Overseas Forum.

Trusting that 1921 will reach the zenith of the Over-Seas Club's aspirations in membership, and in reality of Members secured too, and with my sincerest wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Club.—W. Prudhomme, c/o Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, India.

BUSH-NEGROES GO ON STRIKE. I am far in the interior of the gold-fields. The bush-negroes, who convey goods or correspondence, went on a strike last February; it is only this month that we received goods and communications from town. I am trying my utmost to see if I can muster at least two Members by Christmas.—J. B. Hubert, c/o Mathieu Hubert, Esq., Representant Vve Raynal Alcide, St. Laurent du Maroni, French Guinée.

"TOO HOT FOR PLEASURE!" At present it is 123° minimum temperature every day, which is certainly too hot for pleasure. Miss E. Lang, 9, Indian General Hospital, Basra, Mesopotamia.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.—The plan of Mr. D. M. Pearce, stated in "Overseas" of May, of getting Members of the Over-Seas Club to "join a band of protection to all birds and animals now being ruthlessly killed to decorate vain women," is good, and I should like to join the band. One of the by-laws of the band should be that its members should not have anything to do with these women—let them associate by themselves as women so thoughtless ought to do.—F. W. Thomas, Asheville, N.C. U.S.A.

A WELL-FAVOURED COUNTRY.—I have been on a delightful motor trip through the largest district of British Columbia, the Cariboo, where a provincial undertaking of Empire interest—the Pacific Great Eastern Railway—is in course of construction. The district of Cariboo is

(*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

The youngest competitor bringing in his exhibit at the Street Traders' Donkey Show, organised by "Our Dumb Friends League," recently held in the grounds of Kensington Palace.

The Overseas Forum.

immense, aggregating some 97 million acres. In the "fifties" it gave up some millions' of dollars worth of gold from its auriferous gravels near Barkerville, Northern Cariboo, and it has so far only been scratched. It is a grand, rolling country between Clinton and Quesnell, through which the Pacific Great Eastern is penetrating and opening up, it would seem, a world's beef supply. The steel bridge which will span the Deep Creek Gorge is a huge undertaking. Its length will be 1,230 feet, and its height from the bottom of the creek to the base of rail 283 feet, and the cost when completed will amount to the best part of a million dollars. A photograph of the Deep Creek Bridge in course of construction appeared in the June number of "Overseas." The new line will link up huge cattle, sheep, grain and mineral districts with the four chief points of distribution and give transport facilities that can meet any demands made upon them. It will be of incalculable benefit to the district. The potentialities of this well-favoured country, with its delightful climate, are worth the consideration of intending settlers, and I shall be happy to answer inquiries from O.S. Members.—T. A. Hardiman, Canford, Nicola Valley, British Columbia.

NAPOLEON CENTENARY AT ST. HELENA.—I will try to give you some idea of the centenary of the death of Napoleon as celebrated here on May 5th.

On the eve at 5 p.m. an artillery salute was fired from Ladder Hill. On May 5th an artillery salute of one gun was fired hourly from 6 a.m., terminating with the royal salute of twenty-one guns at 6 p.m. Guards of the R.M.L.I. were mounted at the Tomb and at Longwood, Napoleon's residence. The Tomb, which is in a valley, was covered with flowers. On the arrival of the Governor the R.M.A. guard under Major Morgan saluted, and "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise" were played. His Excellency then made a speech on Napoleon's career as a general. After his speech His Excellency placed a wreath on the tomb from the people of St. Helena. Major H. G. St. H. Moran then addressed the gathering and afterwards laid a wreath from the St. Helena garrison on the tomb.

The French Consul then spoke, thanking His Excellency and the people of the island, dwelling chiefly on the unity of the two nations during the Great War. Many wreaths were placed on the tomb, one from the Over-Seas Club being among them.

Then the long line of carriages climbed the winding road to Longwood House. The company assembled in Napoleon's room and the Governor and French Consul each made a brief speech.—J. R. Sim, Kent Cottage, St. Helena.

"CABLE STATION AND FISHERMEN'S SHACKS."—There is nothing here but a cable station and a few fishermen's shacks, and so far as I can discover, there is no Member around these parts. We are absolutely isolated here.

This place is the landing point in Canada of the State-owned cable from Auckland and Sydney *via* Fiji and

"Cob," weighing 97 lbs., caught in the Zwartkops River, near Port Elizabeth. Photo sent by Mr. N. McIntyre, Post Office, Vitenhage, C.P., South Africa.

Fanning Island. C. E. Thomas, Cable Station, Bamfield, Vancouver Island, Canada.

THE RIGHT PROPORTION.—Our English Colony in Chillan consists of six Members, all of whom are now in the Club. For this reason I regret that I am unable to forward you further names.—H. Gillings, The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Chillan, Chile, South America.

"WE ARE SEVEN."—I hope to secure two more Members shortly. It is my desire to get all Britons here into the Club ; we a.e seven all told.—Walter Shelton, Section Technique, C.E.D., Sulina, Roumania.

"PEOPLE ARE FEW."—People are few in this Part of the world.—M. W. S. Greatorex, Minara Station, Murrin Murrin, Western Australia.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—I hope easily to secure ten new Members before the end of the year, in fact, I shall be disappointed if I do not get a good many more.—Rev. J. Y. Mills, Boulogne-sur-Mer 955, Mendoza, Argentine, South America.

"EAST END," SASK.—I might state that there are many British people in this part of the world, and I shall do my best to induce them to apply for membership.—Rex E. Bradshaw, Gower Ranch, East End P.O., Sask., Canada.

SPARSELY POPULATED.—During our railway strike here I went down to Perth, and had to travel by motor bike. The distance is about 700 miles. After doing about 500 miles I came to grief on the second day, dislocating my shoulder, but luckily was only ten miles from a town, where there happened to be a doctor, so was able to get fixed up.

However, when I get my bike again, which I had to leave behind on account of being unable to ride it, and when things brighten up a bit here, I intend to travel round to my various neighbours and then may be able to do something for the Club. Of course it's a slow job in this part of the world where there is only one person to every twenty square miles. In fact, I think our north and north-west is the most sparsely populated country in the world, including Siberia.

Still, I can get outside W.A. with letters, and so far I have got two Members in Queensland, one in New South Wales, one in Victoria, and those I have got in this State are spread over a distance of 1,200 miles from Carnarvon to Perth.—R. H. Adamson, Yakabindie Station, Sir Samuel, West Australia.

[*We are tremendously grateful to Mr. Adamson. He is an old and well-tried friend. We wish every Member had his enthusiasm.*]

THE CLUB "MAGGY."—Since last year I have not received a single copy of the Club "Maggy," and cannot express to you my disappoint-

Dr. F. Puleston's white collie "Boma." His pose for the photograph was his own choice. Photo sent by Dr. F. Puleston, Daytona Beach, Fla. U.S.A.

The Over-seas Forum.

ment at not receiving same. This "Maggy" is of very great use to me for commercial information contained in it. W. H. Bennett, "Ravilvana," Isabel, *via* Cijo, British Solomon Islands.

[*"Overseas" has been called many things, but this is the first time we have been referred to as "Maggy."*]

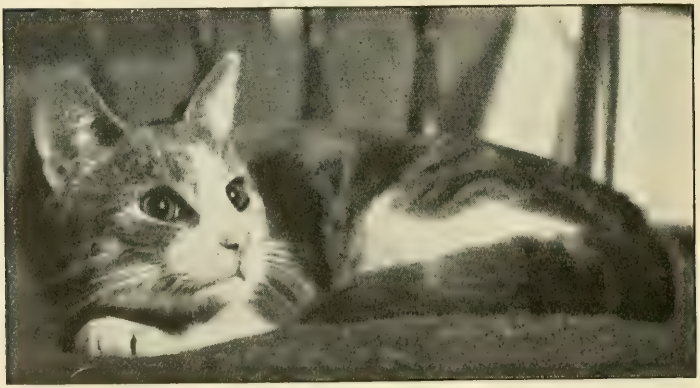
PUSHING BRITISH TRADE.—Of course, I can and must help to extend the membership of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League in Costa Rica or in any other country in which I may find myself. I sincerely believe it to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, organisation of its kind as yet established in the British Empire, and I am quite confident that its membership will soon run up to a million and more. The many features of its organ, "Overseas," are so interesting and useful in every sense that it is difficult to say which is the best.

I may, however, be permitted to express the opinion that the section devoted to the Trade Bureau Department is of the utmost importance in helping to extend British trade in a multitude of ways. I consider that the need of advertising and of making the excellence of British goods and productions more widely and better known is urgent. That is certainly one kind of good patriotic work.—R. D. Corfield, Avenida 10a Este, San José, Costa Rica, Central America.

"OVERSEAS" ON LOAN.—You will be interested to know that I have already received three requests for the loan of "Overseas," and hope to further interest the readers in the Club.—J. A. Tarrant, "Glenhurst," Arnside, Westmoreland, England.

GROWING TOBACCO.—I think I may be able to get quite a fair number of new Members out here in time—when on an estate one doesn't see one's neighbours every day of course. I am growing tobacco, and prospects are very bad at present out here.—Guy Foyster, Namikuia Estate, Mikolongwe, Nyasaland, British Central Africa.

ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLAND.—There are few Britishers in St. Thomas, and practically all are Members of the Over-Seas Club.—A. G. Hemsley, The West India and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd., St. Thomas Station, Virgin Island.



"Who said Mouse?" Photo sent by Mr. B. L. Gwinn, 16, Malvern Street, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

Clothes of To-day

Clothes of To-day.

WE are fortunate to-day in having acquired great independence in the matter of clothes. There is a tendency among women to wear clothes adapted to their occupations ; this is surely a step in the right direction. For some years the dress of our schoolgirls has been more and more standardised and adapted to athletics and physical training, which a generation ago were ignored as unnecessary and even improper for girls. We have seen the modern swimming dress slowly evolve out of the long shapeless blue serge sack which concealed the ankles of our grandmothers when they were courageous enough to bathe at all, and the modern gymnasium dress has grown —or shrunk—from an almost equally lengthy tunic.

But it was not until the second or third year of the War that a woman could appear in public in any bifurcated garment without fear of insult, except of course on the stage, when no one seemed to mind. During the War the girls who cleaned the big shop windows, or ran up and down ladders painting our railway stations, wore sensible costumes, short tunics and knickers, which not only looked suitable, but actually saved the strength and ensured the safety of the girls by allowing them freedom of movement, which would have been impossible in skirts. And apparently, as it was war time, no one was shocked. It is important that we should not lose the advantage we have gained, for there is plenty of room for improvement in most of our working clothes.

Consider, for example, the costume of that invaluable member of society, the cook. She works in the heat of the stove, she has to move quickly, she is exposed to the danger of fire from sparks or hot cinders, as well as splashes of grease and water. Yet she usually wears a long dress of inflammable cotton material, and a white apron which is soiled by every spot which falls upon it. I think if I were designing a dress for cooking in I should suggest a dark blue cotton or linen tunic to just below the knee, then serge or linen knickers, and an apron of white American cloth bound with coloured braid. Such an apron could be easily sponged clean, it would wear for a long time, and would save the labour spent in washing the ordinary white apron. I would also have either rolled-up sleeves or cuffs made of the same American cloth slipped over the sleeves of the tunic. With a becoming white cap my cook would look very

Clothes of To-day.

nice, and would certainly move more easily and with less danger of fire or water. Again, what can be more unsuitable than the dress of the nurse who carries the new baby? She wears a long skirt and a long cloak which blows out like a sail in the wind and does not allow her arms much freedom. Her bonnet, which does not protect her from the sun, has a long veil uselessly trailing behind. She could carry the baby upstairs more comfortably and safely if she had not that long skirt. Her stiff starched collar is another relic of the past, uncomfortable to wear, troublesome to wash, and often fastened with a dangerous brooch, liable to scratch the baby's head. The Chinese nurse looks far more comfortable, with no bonnet, but her hair coiled firmly round her head, her neat tunic and trousers give her perfect freedom, and she has no skirts to get muddy against perambulator wheels. It seems to me that a compromise between those two costumes might usefully be made.

Apart from working clothes it is well to remember that the constant and often senseless changes of costume which fashion annually imposes upon a certain number of women are entirely designed for the benefit of the various trades connected with the production of clothing, certainly not with any special idea of increased comfort or beauty. Just now there is evidently a determined attempt on the part of corset makers to persuade women to return to the terrible fashion of compressing their waists. With our increased knowledge of the laws of health, and a growing feeling of responsibility for the coming generation, it is unlikely that women will return to the grotesque hour-glass waist of twenty or thirty years ago, although when our eyes were accustomed to it we did not realise how unnatural it was. Most women lead more active lives nowadays, and go in for sports or athletics of some kind, and we are hardly likely to abandon these for the sake of squeezing our bodies into a bony framework. Imagine a man playing cricket or tennis in tight stays! Fortunately, most young girls of the present day have grown up without them, and few women having grown up in freedom can take to stiff corsets without extreme discomfort.

During the War, when labour was scarce and dear, the dressmakers could only continue to make a profit by producing clothes which were very quickly made, consequently we had the fashion of straight, simple gowns with very little trimming. The labour involved in making half a dozen of these "chemise frocks" of the present day is hardly to be compared with the work given to one elaborate "boned bodice" made to fit tightly without a wrinkle, and with all the frills and furbelows which used to accompany that style of dress. Then the high cost of materials gave us the short skirt, healthy and comfortable compared with the heavy yards of dust-collecting material we wore in the days of trains. One of the

Calabashing Tin in Nigeria. Photo sent by Mr. W. E. Dalton Purkis, P.O. Jos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Evening on the Shores of Lake Toba, Sumatra, after a busy Market Day. Photo sent by Mr. R. A. Fife-Schaw, c/o Medan Hotel, Medan, Deli, Sumatra.

Sent by Mr. Fred H. Hill,
Concord, U.S.A.

Mr. G. E. Jenkins, Habana, Cuba,
taken on Empire Day, 1921.

Mr. John W. Beach, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask., in the grounds of the Saskatchewan Parliament House.

most useful fashions we have had for many years is the knitted jumper, which can be made in infinite variety for young or old. For the growing girl a short skirt fastened to a cotton underbodice, with a knitted jumper, is an ideal costume, allowing perfect freedom of movement and avoiding that awkward hiatus between bodice and skirt which used to be so troublesome. It is to be hoped we shall long resist attempts to kill the jumper. We must try to hold fast what is good, and guard against the effort which is certainly being made to force us back into the tight trailing garments of the past. We must put aside that economic fallacy that luxury trades are necessary to provide work for the workless. The work of every man or woman who is occupied in making tasteless and superfluous finery is a loss to the world. We need all the strong sensible materials, all the practical comfortable garments, all the lovely harmonies of colour, texture, and form that we can get. But we ought to set our faces against the absurd custom which every year suggests the imposition of a new outline upon the human form. We hear that "the coming silhouette will be narrow at the hips," "shoulders are broader," "waists are returning," and similar statements, circulated by those who control the supply of women's clothing. We are solemnly told what "they" will wear this season, and how few of us consider what earthly connection the garments "they" are forcing upon us have to our needs and our personalities. Fortunately, there never was a time when women were so free to wear individual types of dress. The land girl in her becoming smock and breeches can walk in town beside her sister in a flowery cretonne overall with short sleeves and abbreviated skirt—and not a street urchin will turn to look at them. Ten years ago they would have been mobbed. Surely we can hold fast to this newly won liberty and wear those clothes which are adapted to our individualities, our occupations, and our tastes, regardless of the latest novelty which "they" seek to impose upon us.

Clothes of To-day.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

The Best Way

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

Every sender of a "Best Way" tip is entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free issues of "Overseas."]

A SELF-RAISING FLOUR WHICH NEVER FAILS.—Six ounces carbonate soda, fifteen ounces cream of tartar, twenty-five pounds of flour. Sift twice. Try the following fritter batter with it. Four piled tablespoons flour, a pinch of salt, one egg, enough milk to make a stiff batter. Have plenty of fat in the pan, almost to cover. Have the fat

Best Way.

Best Way.

smoking blue before frying. For sweet fritters add sugar to the batter ; for meat, fish, and egg fritters add pepper.

NUT CAKE.—Well beaten whites of four eggs, one cup of white sugar, one half-cup of butter, one half-cup of milk, two cups self-raising flour, half-cup of walnuts chopped fine (or dates can be used), add these last. Bake in a deep tin. Icing—beat the four yolks stiff with icing sugar, spread on the cake while hot, decorate with walnuts or dates, return it to the oven till the icing is cooked.

LAMINGTONS.—One cup of butter, three cups of self-raising flour, five eggs (omitting two whites), two cups of sugar, one small cup of milk, a pinch of salt. Bake in a roasting dish for about half an hour. When cold, ice in blocks and roll in desiccated cocoanut. Lamington icing—beat together one-quarter pound of butter, one pound of icing sugar, add the two beaten whites of egg, three large tablespoonfuls of cocoa, and half a teaspoonful vanilla.

SCONES.—Use self-raising flour, pinch of salt, mix quickly, using a knife, with milk enough to make a floppy dough. Tip out on a floured board. Flour back of hand and press out to about an inch thick. Cut in squares, then put a piece of butter on the top of each scone. Bake in hot oven.

A SAFE-TO-MAKE AND BEAUTIFUL POLISH. — Shave two ounces of soap and four ounces of beeswax. Pour four ounces of turpentine on the shavings and leave standing for thirty-six hours, then add two cups of boiling water ; let this stand forty-eight hours, when the pulp will cream.—Mrs. M. L. Lewis, Warrapingo, Beaufort, Australia.

TO RENOVATE A PARASOL.—If a parasol or "*en tout cas*" shows small holes at the folds—which often happens before the rest of it is worn out, it can be given a new lease of life by running narrow ribbon neatly along the perforated fold. If a light-coloured parasol, a narrow lace can be applied in the same way.

LEMONADE.—If the lemons are first warmed the juice will be nearly doubled. Two dessert spoons together make an excellent juice extractor—cut the lemon in half and turn the spoons into the pulp.

TO KEEP YOUR COPPERS FROM RUSTING.—If the inside of the boiler is rubbed with a reliable household soap, while the metal is still warm after being used, rust is prevented, and this will also serve to make the suds when the boiler is filled the next washing day.

FIRE LIGHTERS.—Dried orange or lemon peels are useful for lighting fires, or rekindling in the sick room. They make no noise or crackling and give a pleasant perfume.—Mrs. Marian Gibbard, Box 74, Westport, New Zealand.

ANCHOVY PASTE.—Boil two eggs for twelve minutes, mix the yolks to a fine powder with a piece of butter the size of an egg. Add a tablespoonful and a half of anchovy essence, and a dash of nutmeg and a little cayenne pepper. Excellent for sandwiches.

FIREPROOF CEMENT.—For repairing chimneys and fireplaces, or resetting loose hearth stones or tiles, cement prepared according to this recipe hardens quickly to the solidity of stone. Mix two parts of sifted fresh wood-ashes and one part of air-slaked lime with sufficient boiled linseed oil to make a smooth paste. Use as soon as mixed.

TO KEEP FLIES OFF.—A little paraffin added to the water used for cleaning windows improves the polish and keeps away flies.

TWO GUINEAS will be paid every month to the writer of the best article of 750 words describing "A Day of My Life." Please write only on one side of the paper and remember that events which may seem humdrum to you will be of great interest to your fellow-readers.

By A. St. John Adcock

My Month's Reading.

BUSINESS is all very well, but man cannot live by business alone. He must have butter on his bread and pickles with his cold meat, or he loses appetite, passes through the doctor's hands by uneasy stages. and is in the way of going out of business altogether. This is the justification for romance, written and other ; this is why we sometimes give poets, novelists, and such unbusinesslike people quite a lot of money or, in periods of increased taxation, more economically present them with laurel wreaths and decorative greenstuff of that kind.

And when we need a fresh supply of that indispensable appetiser, we do not go for it to those parts of the world we have reclaimed and reduced to a hard-work and dry-bread and six-course-dinner condition of civilisation—we go back into the less civilised past and find it there ; or into the lawless, dissipated Wild West, and find it there ; or among the lazy, sunny, primitive, improper people of the South Seas, and find it there also. There still survives in the South Seas that state of nature, even that state of human nature, which civilised man devotes his energies to improving out of existence, yet when he is feeling bored and *blasé* with too much business and respectability, he looks to that backward, unimproved part of the world to find the relief that makes his higher life worth living. He has been there before and, apparently, still would go. Thirty years or more back, when Stevenson and Louis Becke and others were writing, the South Seas enjoyed a large vogue with us. Then we were surfeited, and returned to business. But Conrad rose up, and we began to recover our taste for them. The taste has grown upon us, until at present we are simply taking to South Seas literature here and in America as the weary and heavy laden used to take to drink before prohibition, short hours and long prices had begun to make it difficult. And here, now, within a few weeks of each other, come Frederick O'Brien's "Mystic Isles of the South Seas" and "White Shadows in the South Seas"—two of the most glamorous and fascinating books I have ever read about those fascinating islands.

Mr. O'Brien has lived so much among their people that he has come to a wonderfully sympathetic understanding of their outlook, and, with certain moral reservations, has given himself up delightedly to the spell of their simple lives. Again and again you

My Month's Reading.

find him deploring such influences as civilisation has had upon them, the evils that have accrued from their association with the culture of white races, and the fact that under these influences they are rapidly heading for extinction. You have an early glimpse of his unaccommodating attitude towards the ideals of the civilised in the first chapter of his first book, when he is describing the strange, impassive Chinaman aboard who has been refused admission to Australia, New Zealand and the United States :

"Australia had refused him ; he had been shut out of San Francisco, and the very steamship that brought him was compelled to take him away. He had failed to bring a necessary certificate, or something of the sort, and the inexorable laws of three Christian countries had sent him wandering. . . . The man's face was rid of self-pity. I think he was stunned by the horror of the thing, that he, a man of Chinese letters, who had departed from the centuried custom of his pundit caste of remaining in their own country, who had left his family or clan to increase his store of lesser knowledge, should be denied the door by these inferior nations of the West. . . . A thousand years ago the Chinese put the soldier lowest in the scale and the scholar highest, with the man of business as of no importance. And yet these commercial peoples barred their gates to him."

And it is clear that Mr. O'Brien's sympathies are not with the commercial peoples. A little further on, when his ship is among the islands, it is clear, too, that he appreciates the philosophy of another passenger, "William McBirney, of County Antrim, but long of Raratonga, an island two days' steaming from Tahiti," who was going back to his adopted home :—

"'Sure,' he said, 'I'm never happy away from the sound of the surf on the reef and the swish of the cocoa-nuts. I was fourteen years in the British Army in England when I made up my mind to quit civilisation. I put it to the missus, a London woman, and she was for it. I've had nearly ten years now in the Cook group. D'ye know, I've learned one thing—that money means very little in life. Why, in Aitutaki you can't sell fish. The law forbids it, but do you suppose people don't fish on that account ? Why, a man goes out in his canoe and fishes like mad. He brings in his canoe, and as he approaches the beach he's blowing his *pu*, the conch-shell, to let people know he has fish. Fish to sell or to barter ? Not at all. He wants the honour of giving them away. Now, if he makes a big catch, do you see, he has renown. People say, "There's Taiere, who caught all those fish yesterday." That's worth more to him than money. But if he could sell those fish, if there was competition, only the small-minded, the business-souls, would fish. I'm not a Socialist, but Aitutaki shows that, released from the gain, man will serve his fellows for their plaudits. And, mind you, no person took more fish than he needed. There was no greed.'

"'That's rot ! ' broke in Hallman, who had entered the smoking-room. 'The natives are frauds. You've got to kick 'em around or bribe 'em to do any work. Haven't I lived with them twenty years ? They're swine.'

"'It depends on what you bring them and what you seek,' said McBirney."

(Continued on page 89.)

The Month's Cartoons

THE WELCOME ARRIVAL.

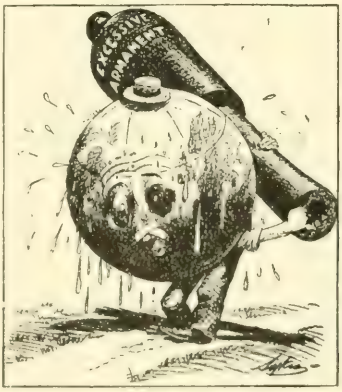
"Welcome, ma'am! I hope you have come to stay for ever and ever."

From the Montreal *Daily Star.*

Morris, for George Matthew-Adams' Service.

"WHO'LL TACKLE HIM FIRST?"

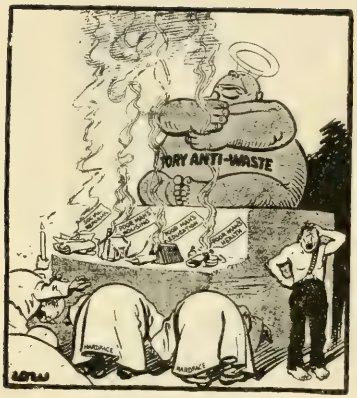
From the Denver *Rocky Mountain News.*



"YOO-HOO-OO, MR. HARDING!"

Sykes, in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

The Month's Cartoons



THE FALSE GOD.

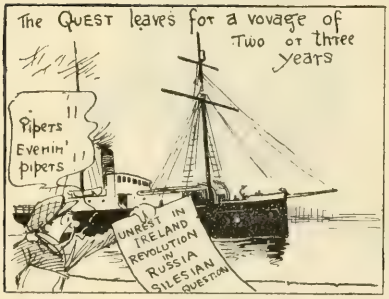
"Maybe I'd worship, too—if I didn't have to provide the sacrifices."

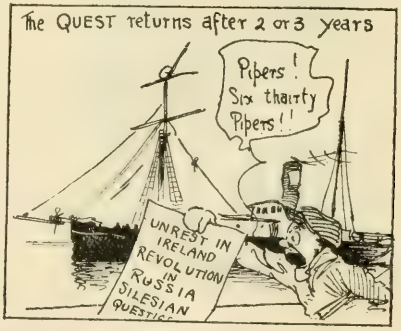
Low, in the London *Star*.

AUGUST 4TH, 1914: AUGUST 4TH, 1921.

"S'posin' *we* hadn't afforded it in 1914, eh, Bill?"

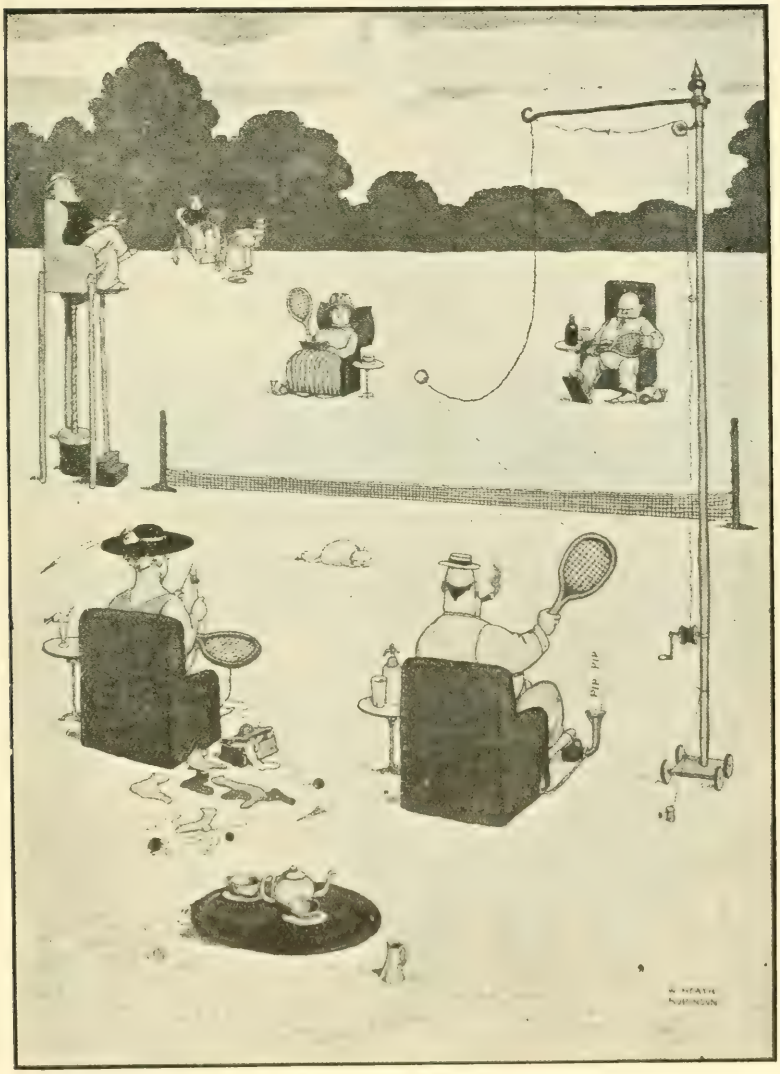
Low, in the London *Star*.


The QUEST leaves for a voyage of Two or three years
Pipers Evenin' pipers
UNREST IN IRELAND
REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA
SILESIAN QUESTION



These pictures are dedicated by Old Bill, with all best wishes, to Sir Ernest Shackleton.

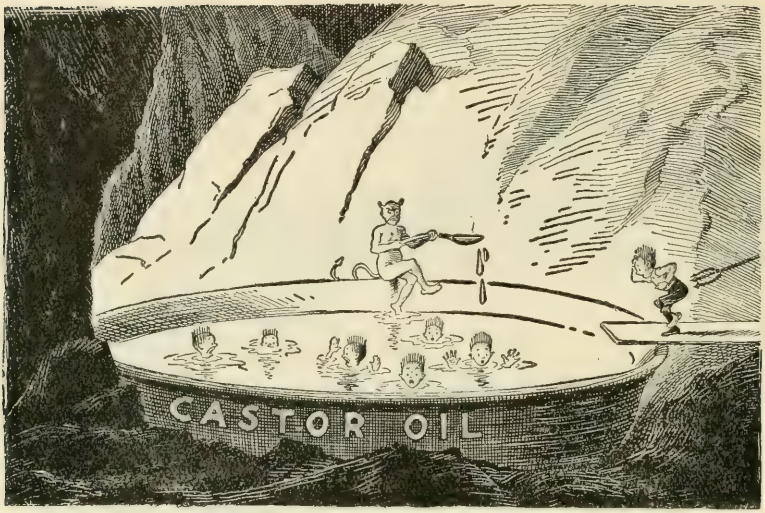
Bruce Bairnsfather, in the London *Daily Graphic*.



Sedentary Sports.

Lawn tennis for the middle-aged.

W. Heath Robinson, in the London *Bystander*.



Little Larry's Idea of Hell.

Stranger (at palace gate): "This is visitors' day at the palace, is it not?"
Attendant: "Yes, sir. Shall I show you about?"
Stranger: "Oh, don't trouble yourself. I used to be king here once."
New York *Life*.

(Continued from page 84.)

My Month's Reading.

You will understand McBirney's story of the fishermen long before you have finished reading the first of these two books. Mr. O'Brien has a delightfully easy, picturesque narrative gift ; he takes you about with him wherever he goes, describes his surroundings, unfolds bits of the history or queer legends of the place, and in scores of vivid character sketches, introduces you to an amazingly varied gallery of traders, seamen and miscellaneous rovers, rascals, not a few of them ; to native men and women of all grades, and nothing more charming than some of his girls and women ever walked in the pages of any book. He so recaptures the atmosphere of the islands that you can feel it about you while you read, and while you read you have a sense of having left the modern world out of sight behind, and travelled back into the fabled golden age of the poets, only that the people are freer from false modesty, more generally and, to the sophisticated, embarrassingly natural than were even the simplest of the happy shepherds of Arcadia. The very cannibals among them are gentle and likeable, when it isn't meal time.

I have marked many passages for quotation, descriptions of humorous or dramatic episodes, sketches of character and customs, tales of dainty adventure more delicately intriguing than any that befell Sterne on his sentimental journey, but have space for only one, which has the double merit of being short and full of significance :—

"I had not been a day in Tahiti before I felt kindled in me an affection for its dark people which I had never known for any other race. It was an admixture of friendship, admiration and pity—of affection for their beautiful natures, of appreciation of the magnificence of their physical equipment, and of sympathy for them in their decline and inevitable passing under the changed conditions of environment made by the sudden smothering of their instinctive needs in the sepia of commercial civilisation. I saw that those natives remaining, laughing and full of the desire for pleasure as they were, must perish because unfit to survive in the morass of modernism in which they were sinking, victims of a system of life in which material profits were the sole goal and standard of the rulers."

We have recently saved our civilisation at great cost, and, after all, Mr. O'Brien's entertaining, admirably written volumes leave us wondering whether what we have saved is the best we can get, for the life he pictures, or some magic in his presentation of it, seems to show that it is possible to be, at least, happy though barbarous.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH. "Mystic Isles of the South Seas." 20s. "White Shadows in the South Seas." 20s. Both by Frederick O'Brien. (Hodder & Stoughton.) "Life and Letters of John Gay," by Lewis Melville. 8s. 6d. (Daniel O'Connor.) "Metaphysical Lyrics and Poems of the Seventh Century." 6s. (Oxford Press.) "Historic Paris," by Jetta Wolff. 10s. 6d. (Lane.)

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

News from from Headquarters.

APPLICATIONS for Membership have been coming along fairly satisfactorily recently, our total for the year being so far 5,839. All that we require is just a little extra help so that our Big Push this year can reach the 10,000 mark.

Two years' subscription paid now covers full membership rates up to the end of 1923.

* * * * *

OUR LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE.—In fifteen months' time—to be exact, on January 1st, 1923—the Life Membership fee for the Over-Seas Club for residents outside the British Isles will be £10 10s. All our existing Members, therefore, who wish to join at the present fee of £7 7s. should see that their applications reach us not later than December 31st, 1922.

* * * * *

SOME NEW MEMBERS.—The readers of "Overseas" are aware that there is nothing "snobbish" in the aims and objects of our society, and that from our standpoint the lumberjack is just as welcome in our ranks as the legislator, or the diamond-digger as the diamond-wearer. Nevertheless we are always glad when we notice among the applications for membership the names of those who fill important positions, as it shows that the position which the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League is gradually reaching in the counsels of the Empire is being recognised.

Here is a list of some of those who have recently joined :—

The Marquis of Ormonde.
Lord Aberdare.
Mr. W. N. Dunn, British Consul-General, Rotterdam.
Captain E. C. Winter, C.B., D.S.O., General Manager, Sudan General Railways.
Sir Abe Bailey, K.C.M.G., South Africa.
Mr. Edward Vicars, C.B.E., H.B.M. Consul-General, Marseilles.
Sir J. Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G., Adelaide, South Australia.
Sir Francis Watts, K.C.M.G., Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, British West Indies.
Mr. R. C. King, British Vice-Consul, Wiborg, Finland.
Brigadier-General J. D. Crosbie, C.M.G.
Sir James Stevenson, Bart.
Mr. R. G. Macbean, M.V.O., British Consul, Palermo.
Sir Ross Smith, K.B.E.
The Hon. J. McEwan Hunter, Agent-General for Queensland.

News from Head-quarters.

Sir James Allen, K.C.B., High Commissioner for New Zealand.
The Hon. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., Dominica, British West Indies.
Mr. E. C. Donaldson Rawlins, H.M. Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Athens.
Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., M.P.
Lieut.-Colonel E. Fellowes-Hawkins, D.S.O.
Mr. E. B. Maxse, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General, Zurich.

* * * * *

RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We are asking our Members wherever possible to renew for two years, and thereby save a lot of mutual correspondence.

* * * * *

O.S. SLEEVE LINKS.—I sometimes receive applications for sleeve-links with the O.S. badge. They make very suitable presents, and can now be supplied in silver at 12s., and 9 ct. gold at 50s., postage paid and registered to any part of the world.

* * * * *

GIFTS FOR THE "WAYFARERS'" CHRISTMAS SALE, to be held early in December, continue to arrive at Headquarters. These articles are to be sold for the benefit of our War Memorial Fund, and as we hope this time to raise at least £200, we trust Members will continue to send along contributions. Among some of the interesting things that have recently arrived are a collection of native curios from Bechuanaland, a beautiful little model of a native Indian house from Bengal, and a pair of inlaid sandals from Ootacamund.

From China, from Fiji and from Holland we have received gifts, while many of our Members are already working on useful articles for the London Members' Stall.

Other stalls which we desire to stock are the Children's Toy Stall, the Book Stall and the Home-produce Stall. Small articles worked or designed personally by Members are especially welcome, and all articles should be forwarded, with a written description and approximate value attached, to Mr. F. G. Deverill, Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

[*Here is the O.S. Roll of Honour this month, containing the names of a number of those kind friends who have rendered conspicuous service to our cause. Is your town on the list?*]

SAFFI, MOROCCO.—Mr. W. L. Bond, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, sends us five very welcome new Members, including the manager of the local branch of the Bank of British West Africa.

WINDHOEK, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—Mr. E. R. Schock forwards us a nice batch of new Members, including the superintendent of the railways and several civil servants.

SEHORE, BHOPAL STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.—Two welcome new Members are proposed by Mrs. Taylor, being Captain E. E. Vosper, of

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

the 36th Jacob's Horse, and Captain J. M. L. Bostock, of the 11th K.E.O. Lancers.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.—Six new Members from Mr. F. B. Walker, 69, Rokin. This is the second lot of new Members we have recently received from Amsterdam.

SINGAPORE.—Three new Members forwarded by Mr. E. Gill, of Messrs. Henderson Bros., Ltd.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.—A batch of new Members from Mr. A. E. Robinson, P.O. Box 580.

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE, SOUTH AMERICA.—The Magellan Branch of the Over-Seas Club is going strong. A further batch of new Members and renewals from Mr. G. A. Fugellie, our Hon. Corresponding Secretary.

ADEN, ARABIA.—A nice batch of renewals from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. D. Brown, among them that of Major-General T. E. Scott, C.B.

MIRI, SARAWAK.—A batch of new Members, including one Life Member, from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ridgway, who tells us that "Overseas" is very popular among the local Members.

BENDIGO, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—A batch of new Members and renewals from Mr. W. F. Creeth, our Hon. Corresponding Secretary.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Half a dozen new Members from Mr. W. M. Blake, of the United Engineers, Ltd. We are glad to see that our Singapore Membership is on the upward grade.

INVERUGIE ESTATE, DURBAN, NATAL.—Mr. N. L. Davey has just completed his tenth new Member in our Big Push. We have sent him one of our badges of honour.

DENVER, COLORADO, U.S.A.—Mr. W. C. Butt, the President of the Denver Charter, has evidently determined that Denver's name shall never be off our Roll of Honour. Another splendid batch of new Members.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA.—Six new Members from our good friend, Mr. Reginald L. Ibbs, of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company.

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.—Our unfailing friend, Miss A. Irving, weighs in with another batch of new Members. She writes: "A number of our children would like to start junior correspondence through 'Overseas.'"

SHANGHAI, CHINA.—We have several good friends who are working away to increase our local Membership. Among them is Miss E. Redmile, who forwards several recruits from among the nursing sisters of the Victoria Nursing Home.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.—Six welcome new Members from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mackie, of Pension Tiefenau, Steinwiesstr. 8, 10.

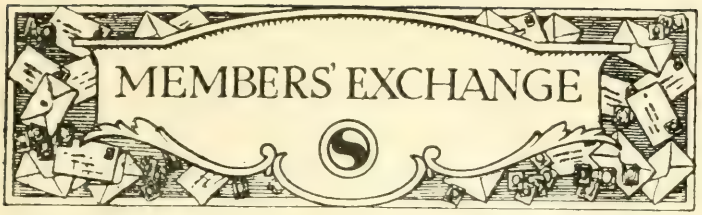
REGINA, SASK., CANADA.—A good friend of ours is Corporal S. C. H. Martin, of the R.C.M.P., who forwards some new Members.

FLORENCE, ITALY.—Thirty-eight renewals from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. Mansfield, of 5, Piazza Madonna. We are glad to see in the list the names of H.B.M. Consul, Major Maclean, D.S.O., and other leading members of the local British community.

EMPANGENI, ZULULAND, SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. R. M. Tanner, of the Residency, forwards a nice batch of new Members.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, SOUTH AMERICA.—A splendid supply of new Members' application forms just to hand from our very active fellow-worker and Hon. Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. S. P. Hendrick, of the British Legation.

[*Wouldn't you like to see your district on our Roll of Honour? You can put it there if you will.*]



Members can have one free insertion in our Members' Exchange pages each year.

Members' Exchange.

ACCOMMODATION.—To Let. Comfortably furnished for two years or longer. Small house, large rooms ; two reception, three bed, bathroom, etc. Glorious views ; 200 feet. Sunny, warm, very dry. Stabling, paddock, vegetable garden. Excellent water. Village, beach seven minutes. Station six miles. Photos on application. Rent £200 per annum; open to offer.—Booth-Scott, Lamorna, near Penzance.

AUTOGRAPHS.—E. T. Evans, 22, Portland Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.—" I would like to correspond with Members of the Over-Seas Club who are interested in the collection of old autographs, of which I am myself a collector."

BACK NUMBERS OF "OVERSEAS."—Mr. H. F. Newton, c/o Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., 42, Taku Road, Tientsin, North China, would like to exchange a February, 1918, issue of the "Overseas" magazine for a January one of the same year.

Complete Set of "Overseas" from December, 1915 (No. 1), to December, 1920, for sale in aid of War Memorial Fund. Sets of six or twelve months only (no single copies) at 12s. per year. Binding cases 2s. 6d. each. Complete set, £3 (with binding cases, £3 10s.), cash with order.—Miss O. I. Ward, c/o Over-Seas Club.

Miss D. A. Enock, 11, The Avenue, Newton Abbot, Devon.—" I have a number of 'Overseas,' and should be glad if any one could use them. Numbers as follows : 1919, March, April, June, July, August, September, October. 1920, the whole year, with two February. 1921, January, February, April. Any one can have them by paying postage on same."

R. H. Brown, Felixburg, *via* Gwelo, Rhodesia, South Africa, is in need of Nos. 48, 49, 60, 61, and 62 of "Overseas." Will any Member who has spare copies of these numbers be so kind as to forward them to him ?

CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRED.—V. W. West, P.O. Box 139, King Williamstown, South Africa, C.P., will be pleased to correspond with Members in any part of the world except South Africa, with a view to exchanging snapshots.

Corporal T. V. Uren, R.A.P.C., Command Pay Office, Grand Stores, Gibraltar, is a new Member, and wishes to correspond with Members in any part of the world. He is also willing to help Members in any way as regards Gibraltar.

W. J. Cousins, 42, Corporation Street, Calcutta, India, aged 22, would like to correspond with young Members, preferably of the opposite sex.

Miss Hilda G. Good, 85, Edward Street, Perth, Western Australia, would like to correspond with Members in all parts of the world.

Miss V. Stapleton, 1551, Virginia Street, Charleston, West Virginia, U.S.A., would like to correspond with Members of either sex from any part of the world, with a view to possible meeting in London within one or two years.

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange

Miss M. A. Mackenzie, Melbourne Cottage, Falside, Paisley, Scotland.—"If there are any Members of the Club of about nineteen or so that would like to correspond with me, I would try to send them an occasional magazine or newspaper."

Miss E. C. W., The Birches, Epping New Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, lady Member, aged 25, who collects views of beauty spots, would like to correspond with Members in all parts of the world, especially America and Canada.

EXCHANGE OF STAMPS.—E. W. Rudd, W.T.C. Staff Quarters, St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, wishes to exchange Cape Verd stamps for those of other Portuguese Colonies (unused preferred).

G. E. L. Westbrook, Apia, Samoa.—"Not being interested in stamps myself, and having very little leisure to reply to correspondence received from stamp collectors, I have arranged with Mr. Stewart Fairhall, of Apia, to attend to this matter. Our local branch of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League is doing good work in Apia. Tuesdays are set apart for lectures, concerts, card parties, and dances. Our rooms are thrown open to visitors whenever warships or steamers visit the port.

"All tourists and new arrivals are presented with an honorary Member's card. Our library is going strong, which fills a long-felt need."

Austin Richardson, Keyingham Marsh, Hull, England.—"I have left Serbia for above address. If any of the kind friends who wrote me have not received replies or stamps, it is owing to fault in transit, as I have answered all letters. I have a good supply of Serbian and other stamps for exchange. I am grateful for all the kind letters I received. I am afraid some did not receive a reply."

F. C. Everdell, of Port Dickson, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States, would be pleased to exchange stamps of the Federated Malay States for stamps of British possessions with Members of the Club.

F. L. Merriman, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Papeete, Society Islands.—"I should like to exchange stamps with Members in foreign countries."

D. Colquhoun Smith, Malun Rice Mill, A. Road, Mandalay, Upper Burma, wishes to exchange stamps with Members in all parts of the world.

Leonard Whiteley, Alley P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I., wishes to exchange stamps, by means of approval sheets numbered and priced by catalogue (Gibbons, Scott, Yvert or Whitfield King), with Members in B.W.I., British West Africa, Mediterranean Colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falklands, St. Helena and Mauritius. He collects stamps of these countries only, and offers in exchange a good range of Great Britain and British Colonials.

T. M. Nagaratnam, c/o Messrs. Wilde & Co., Ltd., Seremban, F.M.S., will appreciate if any of the Members would send stamps of any part of the world in exchange for F.M.S., S.S., Johore, etc.

FRUIT GROWING.—A. Shields, Plantation Alliance, Suriname, Dutch Guiana.—"Perhaps some Member residing in the fruit-growing districts in the South of England would be so kind as to give me some information on the prospects of fruit-growing as a business, and if there are openings for investment. I have been a long time in the tropics and wish to settle down in a fairly mild climate and educate my three girls, and at the same time have something to do in a business where I can get good interest on my savings."

INFORMATION REQUIRED.—Norman C. Brown, El Oro Mining and Railway Co., Ltd., Estado de Mexico, Mexico, would like to correspond with any one who can give first-hand information regarding the Channel Islands.

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange.

LONELINESS.—E. J. B., c/o Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2. "Forester, at present lonely in the Himalayas, would welcome correspondence with an English girl fond of travel."

Miss D. Garner, "Bon Accord," 190, Turf Club Street, Kenilworth, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.—"I am quite 'on my own' in Johannesburg, and would like to correspond with fellow Members in all parts of the world. Am interested in most subjects, including photography."

Miss R. M. B., c/o Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.—"London Member, 27, away from home, would welcome correspondence from other Members in any part, home or abroad."

PAYING GUESTS.—N. T. Tadross, Bourse Street, Tanta, Egypt.—"A young man, 18 years, wants information about expenses, situation of house and full particulars from a good family in London, willing to accept him as paying guest during his studies in England."

PROSPECTING.—Captain B. Broackes-Carter, 3, Orchard Road, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs.—"I should be glad to join with any party or expedition contemplating a tour of exploration, hunting, or prospecting in Africa or other interesting part of the tropical world, and who may be in need of one who could make himself generally useful.

"I am just completing a tour as trading agent in French West Africa, and am well up in the subjects involved—French customs, book-keeping and bush trekking.

"I possess considerable training and knowledge of surveying, constructional engineering, scientific instruments, can use the sextant and assist in navigation work, have a knowledge of motor engines, launch, car, aero.

"Am well up in topography, meteorology, having lectured on those subjects; have a smattering of geology and natural history.

"Am accustomed to writing up reports and lectures. Have a good knowledge of all kinds of firearms, and shoot well with rifle and shot gun.

"The monetary question is not of first importance; it is the life and travel which most appeals."

PROSPECTS OVERSEAS.—Charles Down, Box 1, Southey, Sask., Canada.—"Any information that I could give to any one coming to this part of the country would be most willingly given."

H. E. Stanley, c/o Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—"I am quite willing, for the present, to place the benefit of my experience at the disposal of Members desiring to migrate, if they will be good enough to ask specific questions and enclose an addressed envelope with a stamp or reply coupon.

"It cannot be too often repeated that none but those intending to farm should entertain the idea of migrating to Australia without having fully satisfied themselves that their qualifications (capital and experience) justify their entering the already overcrowded cities."

SCHOOLS. Miss Hardy, 7, Godwyne Road, Dover. Member recommends small home-school on Kentish coast; close to Downs. Good nurseries. Specially suited to delicate children and children whose parents are abroad. Fees £100 per ann.; reduction for two or more. Highest references.

TRAVELLING PARTIES. Miss E. Herbert, Box 99, Ladybrand, O.F.S., South Africa. "Young lady (teacher) without relatives in England wishes to get into touch with two or three ladies from South Africa who intend visiting England in April or May, 1922, with the view to travelling in a party for the purpose of sight-seeing in England and on the Continent."

ROLLS-ROYCE

A Journalistic Impression
of the
Post-War Rolls-Royce

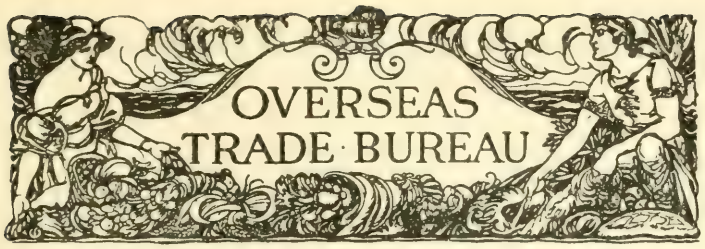
"The Rolls-Royce is what may be termed a **super-excellent car in every respect,** and is undoubtedly just the car for the private user either to drive or in which to be driven. **It is more than good in every way.** That the Rolls-Royce engine is a first-class product everyone is aware, but there is more in it than that. Just as is the engine, so is the springing, the transmission, and the little split-pin that keeps some little nut or washer from coming adrift. **That is the whole point: every part of the Rolls is the best possible.** That fact has now become generally recognised, and to it is largely due the extraordinarily high opinion in which the car is held."

"Financier," July 27th, 1921.

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD., 15, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W. 1

Telegrams:
Rolhead, Reg., London.

Code:
A.B.C., 5th Edition.



The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. The free service of this Department is at the disposal of Members and genuine trade enquiries are welcomed. A number of the enquiries dealt with during the past month are printed below. Members wishing to avail themselves of the service of the Bureau should send their enquiries to The Overseas Trade Bureau, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

MOTOR SCOOTERS.—"I see a great future in the Philippines for the motor scooter. In these Islands there is an increasing number of people who, although they cannot afford a car, are anxious to obtain something of this sort for rapid transit, and I am desirous of capturing the market where at present there is not a single such machine."—Enquiry 2065, Manila.

MOTOR WINCHES.—"Will you put me in touch with a firm, the makers of motor winches driven by gasolene. I have been interested in the timber industry now for a good many years, and the hauling out of trees is done by cattle, but the motor winches I have referred to above will be more economical. If you could obtain for me a complete catalogue, I should be grateful." Enquiry 2066, British Guiana.

BRITISH GOODS. "I am a British subject and would prefer if possible to get a few things I need in England instead of ordering, as I could do, from the States. I am starting ranching again in Mexico, and I am anxious to get into touch with firms which could supply me with the following: A good, simple, easily-kept-clean milk and cream separator, small or medium, a good class cane mill, machine power, or gasolene engine; electric light outfit for home use (native labour)." Enquiry 2067, Mexico.

HORNS, ETC. "I desire to get into touch with a firm interested in African big game horns, hides and all kinds of wild animal skins." Enquiry 2068, North Rhodesia.

FURNITURE POLISH. "I have recently brought out an excellent furniture polish, used also with good results on automobiles, Hi-Gloz. Is there any one interested financially? Orders filled. Sample." Enquiry 2069, U.S.A.

AGENCIES FOR AUSTRALIA. "I wish to obtain agencies for Australia for general drapery, fancy goods and novelties. At present in London."—Enquiry 1198, S.W. 1.

NATIVE CURIOS. "I would like to get into touch with a firm who would buy consignments of curios. Brass work plaques and ornaments; wood-work caskets and ornamented paddles and spears; calabash bowls; necklets seeds, shells and stones; horns, deer and cow; fancy stained leather work bags and slippers, etc.; ivory cigarette holders, boxes, trays and ornaments, etc." Enquiry 2070, West Africa.

STATIONERY. "Could you obtain for me 500 or 1,000 envelopes, similar quality to the enclosed, printed as stated?" Enquiry 2071, British Guiana.

FURS. "Will you kindly put me in touch with a furrier firm, one which

Matchless for the Complexion

The effect which Pears' Transparent Soap has upon the skin is definitely better — different from that of any other soap because Pears' itself is different.

No ordinary soap is purified and mellowed by age and — tested like Pears'

No other soap is Matchless for the Complexion —

Overseas Trade Bureau.

would buy dyed furs for making up into fur coats, muffs and stoles, etc. I can get good dyed skins here." —Enquiry 2072, South Africa.

AGENCIES REQUIRED.—"Ex-officer residing in Northern France with excellent connections with business firms, shipping agents and brokers in the ports of Dunkerque, Calais and Boulogne, would be willing to represent and undertake agencies for reliable firms in the United Kingdom."—Enquiry 2073, France.

ICE-MAKING MACHINE.—"Can you get me quotations for an ice-making machine of fairly large capacity, also a Crossley or similar type engine of from 100 to 120 H.P. to drive it. Quotations should be C.I.F., Beyrouth."—Enquiry 2074, Syria.

WAGGON WHEELS AND AXLES.—"We have for immediate disposal, at a very low figure, wheels and axles (for 29-inch gauge), also axle boxes and support frames from 100 five-ton coal waggons in perfect condition, and are anxious to get into touch with prospective purchasers in India or the East."—Enquiry 2006, Straits Settlements.

TEA.—"I would like to get in touch with dealers or others at home or anywhere outside India who are interested in the purchase of South Indian teas and coffee. A friend and myself propose starting business here, and it is our intention to buy direct from estates in the Nilgiri Hills, Anamalai Hills, Travancore and Mysore. Our aim will be to purchase fresh unblended teas of different grades either in packets or in bulk, and these along with fresh coffee will be offered at very competitive prices."—Enquiry 2075, South India.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.—"I desire to get into touch with home firms interested in vegetable ivory nuts, woods used for extracting marking inks, vegetable amber, timber, skins of animals."—Enquiry 2076, Rep. of Colombia.

CARPETS.—"Can you put me into touch with home firms interested in Sparta, Ouchak, Persia and all sorts of carpets, as I manufacture all kinds."—Enquiry 2077, Smyrna.

CLUB RIBBON.—"I am now going to trouble you again by requesting you to hand over to a manufacturer of hat ribbons the enclosed slip of paper showing the crest of the Mediterranean Rowing Club, and ask him to forward me as sample, with the least possible delay, a ribbon in emerald green with the said crest in white, so that I may submit it to the committee, and if they approve of it, order some for the use of the members. Together with the ribbon I should like to know the price of the sample to remit immediately upon receipt, and at what price they could be made."—Enquiry 2078, Gibraltar.

GRECIAN TRADE.—"While I was in Athens the other day, I was having a talk over British trade conditions with the manager of a firm there, who informed me that they were opening a separate branch quite distinct from the engineering business, and specially to deal with the representation of other lines, this practically on account of the necessities of the situation. He asked me whether I could put him into touch with a firm of British sewing cotton manufacturers who might be disposed to enter into negotiations with this object in view."

There is scarcely a home in any part of the globe where Messrs. Raphael Tuck's Christmas and New Year Cards, with their cheery messages of peace and goodwill, have not found their way. For more than fifty years this famous art publishing house has maintained and increased its high reputation, and the wonderful series of Christmas and New Year cards, Postcards, Calendars, Gift Books, Toy Books, Painting Books and Art Novelties issued from Raphael House, London, for the coming season embraces practically every variety of subject suitable for young and old

OVERSEAS BUSINESS SECTION

Notes about our Advertisers

Notes about our Advertisers.

USEFUL GIFT BOOK.—Doubtless many Members are now considering the selection of suitable Christmas gifts for their friends. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, realising the many difficulties of intending purchasers, have issued a new Gift Book, charmingly illustrated, which will be found helpful in selecting presents. The book is supplied free upon request. (See page 101.)

"THE WORLD'S SHOPPING CENTRE" defines the great business organisation known as A. W. Gamage, Ltd. Everybody's requirements are met by this progressive firm. No matter where Members reside, Gamages can deliver to their door—and give satisfaction. Their latest catalogue, which abounds with interesting details of the many thousands of lines they stock, is sent to enquirers free of charge. (See page 115.)

THE *ENGLISHMAN*.—Those who desire to reach the intelligent Indian public of Calcutta do well to advertise in the *Englishman*. This old-established paper continues to uphold its fine reputation which it has maintained for many years. Its circulation largely comprises the official and commercial classes. (See page 112.)

THE OWNER-DRIVER'S CAR.—Members seeking a light easily-managed car, driven with a minimum of trouble, should secure details of the Standard Light Car, supplied both in two-seater and four-seater styles. This is the ideal car for the owner-driver, and its popularity overseas is well known. The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry, will send their catalogue upon request, and the car purchase may be made through one of their local recognised agents. (See page 107.)

"FLOORS, FLOWERS AND FURNITURE" is the title of an interesting brochure issued by T. S. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., the manufacturers of the well-known Jackson's floor polish, furniture cream and varnish stains. Members desiring up-to-date hints on beautifying the home should write to Messrs. Jacksons for a copy of the booklet. (See page 113.)

THE IDEAL HOME is a monthly magazine which appeals to those whose homes are a hobby. Published by Odhams, Ltd., Long Acre, London, it is effectively illustrated, and each number contains something new and useful concerning the home and its upkeep. A specimen copy sent free on application to the publishers. (See page 107.)

VALUE PAYABLE SERVICE.—This service is organised specially to meet overseas requirements. Their brands of shoes and boots have the hall-mark of sound quality at reasonable prices. List free on request. (See page 112.)

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE for its beneficial and health-giving qualities, Horlick's malted milk has proved an effective stand-by for the "run-down," the aged and infants. "Horlick's" is satisfactory as a food-drink, and is made in a moment—with the addition of hot or cold water.

BUYING CLOTHES FROM BRITAIN.—Messrs. Wright & Co. (Old Hill), Ltd., have for many years supplied clothes to residents overseas. Readers desirous of having their clothes tailored in England should write to this well-known firm for a range of patterns and self-measurement form. (Page 113.)

WALCUR HOSIERY.—Varicose veins sufferers living in tropical climates should communicate with the Walcur Hosiery Co. They specialise in surgical elastic hosiery of the lightest weight, commensurate with strength. Leg measurements sent to the Walcur Hosiery Co. enable the firm to fit a comfortable and serviceable garment. (See page 111.)

BY APPOINTMENT

A NEW DESIGN

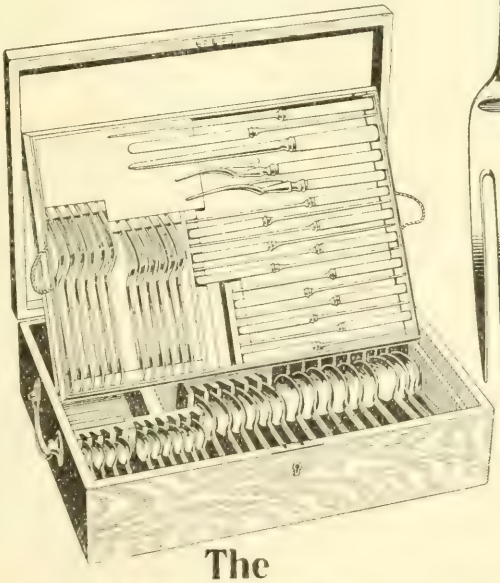
for Spoons, Forks & Cutlery

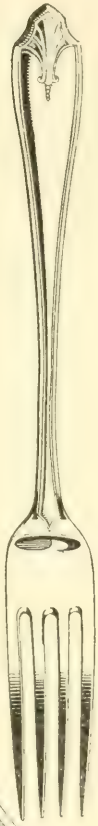
THE Oak Canteen illustrated is fitted with "Hampden" pattern Spoons and Forks and Cutlery in the Company's famous Regent Plate.

The price is based on to-day's reduced cost of production, and with the Company's high standard of quality, this Canteen offers the best value obtainable.

Fitted with 57 pieces - £18

Further Particulars upon Application





The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd

112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Only one Address. No Branches.

OVERSEAS BUSINESS SECTION (Notes about our Advertisers) *(continued from page 100).*

Notes about our Advertisers.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS.—Travelling Members desiring to cover risk to baggage, etc., should secure the special services of the Western Australian Insurance Co., Ltd., of 45—47, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3. Their General Manager, Mr. G. M. Wyatt (a Member of the Over-Seas Club), deals personally with enquiries from Club Members resident at home and abroad. Members visiting London who wish to relieve their minds of baggage worries should call upon Mr. Wyatt at the above address.

MEN'S WEAR.—"LUVISCA" shirts, pyjamas and collars, known the world over, are featured in the back cover of this issue of "Overseas." The newest patterns are now delivered to outfitters and stores. An examination of LUVISCA bears out the manufacturer's famous claim that LUVISCA "looks like silk, is more durable than silk, and cheaper than silk." Members are asked to report any difficulty in securing LUVISCA to the manufacturers, LUVISCA (Dept. 1), 19, Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2.

A USEFUL FIRM FOR MEMBERS.—Residents abroad requiring a first-class buying agent should communicate with Messrs. Williams Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., of 9, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 3. Messrs. Williams (announcement on page 18) are keen supporters of the Over-Seas Club, and have been represented regularly in "Overseas" since 1917. Meanwhile they have opened up connections with Members in all parts of the world. Their service is personal, and the directors of the firm are in constant touch with the leading manufacturers, and are able to secure the lowest prices and best discounts.

TO WOMEN MEMBERS.—The new KRE-LUSTA KNITTING SILK "All-British" product may be well classed as a silk substitute, and the lustre is really superior to that of natural silk. The manufacturers offer these goods at a price which they consider will appeal to the numerous women readers of "Overseas." Two hanks are sufficient for the "New" Jumper or a small child's party frock, and one hank for a hat. The manufacturers, Messrs. A. T. Kremer's Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 16—17, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, will send on request directions for making Hats, Jumpers, Dresses, Scarves, Children's Frocks, etc., etc. Business announcement on page 18.

TOQUET CARBURETTORS.—Messrs. Cutbill, King & Co., 32, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, whose announcement appears on page 15, send us interesting details concerning the Toquet Carburettor (for Ford Cars), of which they are the distributing agents. In applying the "Toquet" it is unnecessary to add or change a single nut or screw, every connection or rod of the motor fitting this carburettor. Particulars will be promptly sent on writing direct to Messrs. Cutbill, King & Co., in London.

CONSOLIDATION OF EUROPEAN OFFICES.—The following announcements are made by Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways and Director of the Grand Trunk Railway:—"The jurisdiction of Mr. William Phillips, now European Manager of the Canadian National Railways, is extended to include the Grand Trunk Railway, with Head Office at 17—19, Cockspur Street, London." "Mr. F. C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is transferred to the Canadian service, with headquarters in Montreal. These appointments become effective September 1st."

REALLY RAINPROOF.—The makers of the well-known "Omne Tempus" Raincoat (Samuel Bros., Ltd.) guarantee their raincoats to be absolutely rainproof and of hard-wear resisting fabrics. These garments do not contain rubber, thereby eliminating the "bath-room atmosphere" feeling so commonly experienced by wearers of ordinary raincoats. Descriptive folder and pattern book free on request. (Page 111.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1922

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM

February 27th to March 10th, 1922

Organised by H.M. Department of Overseas Trade

Advantageous Trading

A comprehensive Exhibit of British-Made Goods—under the following classifications—for the convenience of Overseas Buyers.

Manufacturers, Store-keepers, and Merchants all over the world, are invited to attend or to send their buyers, or to instruct their British or European Factors to represent them, at this national exhibit of British Industries.

LONDON: White City, London, W.

Musical Instruments, Furniture and Basketware, Sports Goods, Toys, etc., Jewellery, Silverware, Cutlery, etc., Scientific and Photographic Goods, Chemicals and Drugs, Stationery and Printing, Fancy Goods, Travelling Requisites, etc., Brushware, Pottery and Glassware, China and Earthenware, Glass and Glassware, Foodstuffs and Beverages, Boots and Shoes, Leather, etc.

BIRMINGHAM: Exhibition Building, Castle Bromwich.

Brassfoundry, Hardware and Ironmongery, Metals, Construction, Building and Decoration, Power, Lighting, Heating, Cooking and Ventilating, Engineering in all branches, Agricultural Machinery, Mining Appliances, Motors, Motor-Cycles, Cycle Accessories, Perambulators, Guns, Saddlery and Harness, Fishing Tackle, Brewing, and Distilling Appliances.

Descriptive Booklets and Invitation Tickets may be obtained from nearest British Consul or Trade Commissioner, or on request to Organising Secretary, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, England.

Overseas War Memorial.

LIST NO. 41.

Overseas War Memorial.

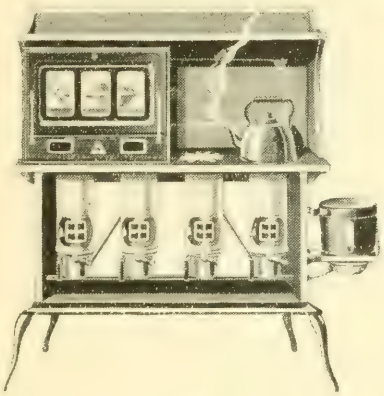
	£	s.	d.
Robert L. Leeder, Badwell Cottage, Draycot Road, Wanstead (" *Legacy of the late Arthur James Woodville, Tumaco, Colombia, South America* ") ..	300	0	0
From Mafeking Members, *per* H. Cooper, Station Master, Mafeking, Cape Province, South Africa :—			
Previous amounts received :			
29 : 7 : 20 .. .. £10 0 0			
27 : 8 : 20 .. .. 21 3 11			
9 : 11 : 20 .. .. 20 0 0			
18 : 12 : 20 .. .. 10 0 0			
£101 3 11			
Proceeds of concert £26 18 0			
Mrs. Ellenberger (sale of canaries) 10 15 0			
From flowers, etc. 2 3 1			
£31 16 1			
Donation from H. Cooper, Esq., to make up £100 promise 7 0 0			
£38 16 1			
	100	0	0
T. E. Plewman, Chengtu Sze, China	39	7	11
" Anonymous "	25	0	0
John Scott, Puerto San Julian, Argentine Republic, *per* Jacomb, Hoare & Co., 19, London Wall, E.C. 2	25	0	0
Messrs. Zino and family £6 0 0			
Per A. A. Le P. Power, Funchal, Madeira 9 1 0			
	15	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Motusa, Rotuma, *via* Levuka, Fiji (" (*4th*) 1922 *donation to our Memorial as in memory of Taito Dick, A.I.F. (of Rotuma,* via *Fiji*) ") ..	12	12	0
Dr. R. Aird, Hankow, China	10	0	0
C. Harlen, Braden Copper Co., Sewell, Chile	6	0	0
A. F. Cahusac, Tokyo Club, Sannencho-ku, Tokyo, Japan	5	5	0
C. C. Cotton, c/o H. C. B., Kinshasa, Belgian Congo	5	5	0
J. A. Ogilvie, Rio del Rey, Cameroons, West Africa	5	0	0
W. R. Cameron, Chief Engineer, S.S. *Hwah Wu*	5	0	0
L. Goldman, Victoria Hotel, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	5	0	0
W. Miles (Life Member), Willowvale, Transkei, South Africa	5	0	0
Miss H. Miller, 1187, Ellis Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.	5	0	0
Total	568	10	11
Total to date	£29,269	6	3

Photographic Contest for 1921—22

(1) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a man reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (2) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a woman reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (3) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas," outside the British Empire. (4) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas" in Canada. (5) Ditto in Australia. (6) Ditto in South Africa. (7) Ditto in New Zealand. (8) Ditto in Newfoundland. (9) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a child under ten reading "Overseas" anywhere.

All photographs (silver prints) should reach us not later than Empire Day, May 24th, 1922, but we hope that our readers will not wait till then but send them along at once.

NEW-PERFECTION
Oil Cooking Stoves

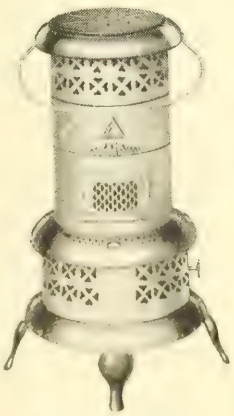


Are famous throughout the world as the complete oil cooking devices. They burn with a clean hot flame without a trace of smoke or odour. Coal or wood, with their dirt and bother, are soon forgotten wherever the New-Perfection is entrusted with the cooking.

PERFECTION
Oil Heaters

Give abundant glowing warmth when you want it and where you want it.

These comforts for folks Overseas can be obtained anywhere.



SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD

Some Agents in the British Empire:

INDIA. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Calcutta and Bombay.
EGYPT. Vacuum Oil Co., Cairo.
SINGAPORE. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Singapore.
MALTA. St. Paul Petroleum Tanks, Ltd., Malta.
GIBRALTAR. Gibraltar Petroleum Co., Gibraltar.
SOUTH AFRICA. Vacuum Oil Co., of South Africa, Cape Town, etc.
HONGKONG. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Hongkong.
AUSTRALIA. Vacuum Oil Co., Pty. Ltd., Adelaide, etc.
NEW ZEALAND. Vacuum Oil Co., Pty. Ltd., Auckland, etc.

AND

SOLD IN THE U.K. UNDER THE NAME OF "VALOR-PERFECTION" BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., 36, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

MADE BY THE

Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Overseas Employment Bureau

[*The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.*]

Overseas Employment Bureau.

ADY SECRETARY, shorthand typist, fluent French and German, excellent references, desires position in Paris, Rome, or other large Continental city.—*E.B. 1044.*

ENGLISH LADY, age 26, at present in Salmon Arm, B.C., would like post as Housekeeper or in a family in or near Vancouver or any not too remote spot in B.C. She is bright, well-educated, musical and domesticated. Write—Miss M. Wales, Box 20, Salmon Arm, B.C., Canada.

POTTERY MANUFACTURE IN AUSTRALIA.—A Pottery Manufactory, utilising local clays, is in course of establishment for the manufacture of domestic and electric ware. A qualified man is required to supervise the erection of plant and act as manager. Apply Major W. A. Whitehead, "Stawell Times," Victoria, Australia.

ACCOUNTANT SECRETARY.—Life Member (24), certificated Intermediate Examination, Chartered Institute of Secretaries (A.C.I.S.), June, 1921, advanced accountancy certificates, 1921, desires secretarial or accountancy appointment in South Africa, Johannesburg or Pretoria preferred. Excellent testimonials. Four years' War service Accountant Branch, Royal Navy.—*E.B. 1047.*

LADY SEEKS POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER.—Efficient shorthand-typist. Highest references. City preferred.—C. M. D., 15, Downs Road, Clapton, London, E. 5.

BRAZIL or PORTUGAL.—Gentleman, 39, perfect health, good presence and address ; 20 years' experience in Brazil in responsible positions, commercial and railway ; returned to England last month, speaks and writes Portuguese with great facility, and understands French and Spanish, able correspondent, quick and accurate at figures, highest references, seeks re-engagement at home or abroad.—*E.B. 1049.*

SOUTH AFRICAN MEMBER, at present in London, desires appointment abroad, 3 or 5 years. Expert timekeeper and typist. Good knowledge of book-keeping, shorthand, auditing, costing, correspondence and secretarial work. Used to natives and tropics. Married, wife also used to tropics. Age 29. Excellent references. Urgent.—*E.B. 1050.*

MECHANIC-IN-CHARGE (Motor transport), desires situation abroad. 18 years' experience in all, including nine years Africa, South and West Coast. Age 34. Health good. Excellent references.—*E.B. 1051.*

GENTLEMAN, age 23, ex-officer, educated at Public School and R.M.C., Sandhurst, served in Indian Army in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, N. Asia Minor (Ismid), and Constantinople, desires a clerical or organising situation at home or abroad. Slight knowledge of French. Colloquial Hindustani.—*E.B. 1052.*

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, artistic, musical, travelled abroad, well-connected and well-educated, speaking French and Italian fluently, desires post as companion, nursery governess, etc., in Colonies or abroad. Warm climate preferred.—*E.B. 1053.*

PLANTING IN AFRICA AND THE EAST.—Member would like to be put in touch with any British Company requiring overseer. Understands cultivation of bananas, cane and cocoanut, having had eight years' experience. Used to handling African and Indian labour.—*E.B. 1054.*

The Journal that helps you to make a house into a home

Practical articles on house planning, decorating furnishing, etc. Lavishly illustrated. Eight pages in beautiful photogravure

THE
IDEAL HOME

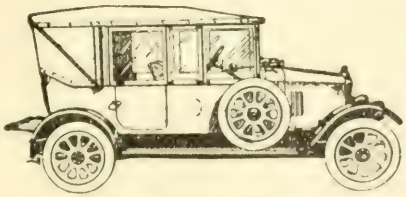
Monthly——————One Shilling

Send a shilling for specimen copy to Publishers, Odhams Press Ltd., Long Acre, London, W.C. 2.

The All British
Standard

THE CAR FOR THE OWNER DRIVER

Approved Light Car with an OVERSEAS reputation for Reliability under any conditions.



Comfort in keeping with its appearance of quiet elegance are features of the STANDARD LIGHT CAR that has won the favour of the OWNER-DRIVER.

• • • •

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES OVERSEAS.

THE STANDARD MOTOR CO., Ltd., Coventry, England.

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

League of the Empire Visit to Toronto on the Occasion of the Imperial Education Conference, August 10th—17th

By Montague J. Rendall, M.A., LL.D., Head Master of Winchester College and Chairman of the League of the Empire

League of the Empire Visit to Toronto on the Occasion of the Imperial Education Conference, August 10th —17th.

WHEN the official programme of the Toronto Conference has been written, consisting in the main of summaries of the papers read and speeches made in the Convocation Hall, it would be a grave blunder to imagine that the story of the Conference has been told. Indeed, such a record presents a bald and most inadequate picture of a memorable week. There are a number of external circumstances constituting the setting of the Conference which meant everything to us who enjoyed them. There are a number of new social facts, which have become manifest to us slowly, which are a part of Canadian life and custom, but are strangely different from our own traditions. There were, finally, some special thrills and great moments which an official programme entirely omits. With these I do not propose to deal. Let us take the setting first. We slept in the cloistered University buildings and took nearly all our meals, which were Canadian in excellence and variety, in the Great Hall, Hart House. This was in itself an inspiration. Not merely was it a place of noble proportions, panelled in oak, with a wonderful timber roof vaguely reminiscent of Trinity College, Cambridge, but it had two delightful features which were never far from our thoughts. Round the whole hall runs, in a legible and dignified script, the most magnificent passage in English prose literature, culminating in the famous words which fit Canada so well :—

> "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks."

It is the hall of a young nation and young citizens. Besides this, the panels across the hall at top and bottom are adorned with the scutcheons of the Universities of the world ; yet not of all the world, for the hall was in some sense a memorial erected during the War, and the Universities of our enemies in the War are, for the time at least, excluded. The high table is flanked with those of the Universities of the Empire ranged round the arms of Great Britain, which are supported right and left by Oxford and Cambridge. This lofty hall was the home of much unofficial debate and of not a few ceremonial speeches, while, after our meals, we were always

(Continued on page 110.)

The

"*Allenburys*" *Booklet*

on

Infant Feeding and Management

will be sent Post Free upon receipt of the attached Coupon.

Printed on superfine paper and daintily bound in embossed art cover, the brochure is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby management which inevitably arise from day to day. It is from the pen of a medical man, a specialist in all that concerns baby welfare, and embodies the ripe experience which comes from over a quarter of a century's intimate contact with the subject.

COUPON

To ALLEN & HANBURYS, Ltd.,
37, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

Mrs .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive (gratis) a copy of the "Allenburys" book on Infant Feeding and Management.

Increased advertising revenue makes possible the continued improvement of "OVERSEAS" generally.

(Continued from page 108.)

League of the Empire Visit to Toronto on the Occasion of the Imperial Education Conference, August 10th—17th.

wandering up and down the stone corridors and congratulating the University on the magnificence of their Hart House and other college buildings as becoming what is, I believe, the greatest University in the Dominion.

Our debates were held in the Convocation Hall, a rotunda fitted for an audience of several thousands ; the attendance amounted to 400 or 500. Here, at the Saturday afternoon convention, the honorary degrees were awarded.

Though Toronto in general was away on holiday, on some occasions the total audience must have been well over 1,000. This was true in the evening session of Wednesday, when the Parliament Buildings of Ontario were placed at our disposal, and the " Speaker's chair " occupied by the Chairman of the League, with Mrs. Ord Marshall, as Hon. Secretary, at his left. It was especially appropriate that the first subject for that evening should be the work of the League of the Empire. Fancy the Home Government placing the House of Commons at the disposal of the League of Empire and offering them a reception afterwards in Westminster Hall or on the terrace of the House !

Canada, indeed, gave us her best throughout the Conference. The Prime Minister of Canada addressed to us a fine political and Imperial pronouncement on our way out on the *Carmania*. The Premier of Ontario came to welcome us at Toronto. The Minister of Education was assiduous in attending our debates and even our excursions, while the Mayor and his Council, the Board of Education, and other bodies, lavished their time, eloquence and thought, also let it once be said, their money, upon our entertainment. Canada places the teacher in a lofty niche, and nearly all the Ministers of the Provinces, *e.g.*, the Ministers and their deputies of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, came to address us and share our debates.

Let me add one more distinction which we enjoyed. The most famous preacher of Toronto, Archdeacon Cody, who had himself been a Minister of Education, broke into his holiday to spend a Sunday with us, and preached a great sermon on education to a congregation of 1,700 people.

The plain fact is that this Toronto Conference kindled the imagination and touched the hearts of Canadians. They knew that most of the teachers had made a supreme effort to come, and wished to acknowledge the fact. The last words of the Minister of Education to us were : " You say you have been royally entertained ; I should like to add that we have been royally honoured by your visit."

I have made no reference at all to many receptions, speeches, excursions, dinner parties. I have only dealt very inadequately with the background of our daily life.

Your money back if your Omne Tempus lets in the rain

Samuel Brothers Ltd.

and no other raincoat possesses it. Why?—because rain will get through any Rubberless Raincoat unless it is an

S.B. Ltd.

"Omne Tempus"

To your measure (Leaflet & booklet post free) or Ready for Wear in your size

Thousands go to the Tropics, whence Major R. N. M. writes as follows:—

"I have worn the 'Omne Tempus' I bought 3½ years ago constantly, and it has kept out the wet, and even the Monsoon of India and Burma. I used it in Mhow, in Simla, and during a whole summer in Rangoon, and I was always dry. You may use this unsolicited testimonial if you wish."

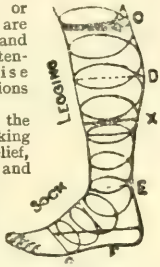
Samuel Brothers Ltd.
UNIVERSAL OUTFITTERS

LUDGATE HILL E.C.4 and OXFORD CIRCUS W.1
LONDON
Established 1850.

Well-known

ORTHOPÆDIC SPECIALISTS OFFER INSTANT RELIEF FOR VARICOSE VEINS

Simple Treatment Cures Pain.



Swollen Tissues, or Varicose Veins, are most painful, and need prompt attention, otherwise expensive operations may follow.
The wearing of the "Walcur" stocking brings instant relief, the sagging pains and the general weariness of the limbs disappear as if by magic.
The Walcur Hosiery Co. are Scientific Specialists—anatomical experts—and no case is too difficult for them. They guarantee to bring you relief.

80,000 Successes.

Over eighty thousand people have been treated with success by the "Walcur." This fact has induced the Walcur Hosiery Co. to offer *Overseas* Readers this splendid surgical aid at the **very moderate price of 12/6,** plus postage. The "Walcur" Stocking fits like a glove, never wrinkles, rubs or cuts the limb. It is made in three colours—white, drab or pink. There is no elastic hosiery equal to "Walcur."

SPECIAL OFFER.

Send your name and address, with measurement of the limb, together with remittance for **12/6,** and cost for postage, when the "Walcur" will be mailed to you at once.

---*POST THIS COUPON*---

WALCUR HOSIERY CO.,
8, Old Cavendish St.,
London, W. 1, England.

Please supply me with one "WALCUR" Elastic Stocking at SPECIAL price of **12/6,** for which I enclose remittance. My measurements are enclosed.
(*Write name clearly.*)

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....*Overseas*

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

SPECIAL LINES.

Look at following:

The London Pocket Microscope - - 2/3
(Of great use to Stamp Collectors).

Needle Compass - - 1/9

Card Float Compass - 2/-

Planispheres - - 2/- & 3/-

Watchmaker's Glasses - - 2/- & 3/-

Microscopic Mounting Glasses, per doz. - **6d.**

Prisms - - - - 2/6

Postage on any of the above: Home, 3d., Foreign, 9d.

School Microscope, 1 power - - - 18/6

Carriage: Home, 1/6. Abroad, 4/6.
Postal Order must accompany order.

Write to us whenever you want
Gymnasium Outfits, Club Outfits, Medals and Badges, Lanterns and Lantern Slides,
or any other items of interest to boys.

J. W. BUTCHER,
DEPT. O.,
2 & 3, Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, E.C. 4.

STILL MORE PRESTIGE FOR

The Englishman

India's Influential Daily

THE exceptional prestige of THE ENGLISHMAN — India's Influential Daily—is now strikingly enhanced by the new arrangement which came into force on January 31st last whereby THE ENGLISHMAN secured the exclusive rights for India, Burma and Ceylon of **A Daily Service of Cables direct from**

The Times

As is well-known, THE TIMES heads a group of the most influential English newspapers which spends very many thousands of pounds annually in obtaining news at first hand, special representatives being posted in all parts of the World to sustain this, the most wonderful system of news service yet devised.

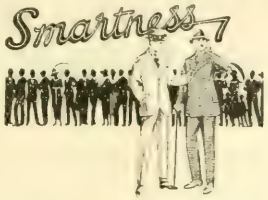
This added influence and prestige accruing to THE ENGLISHMAN makes it *an even better medium for advertisers than ever before.*

This year sees **The Englishman** established more than **100 Years.** One hundred years of continuous progress.

To understand the vast subject of Imperial trade, particularly as it applies to our great Indian Empire write to-day to

Mr. W. SMITH, *London Manager,*
The Englishman,
199, Temple Chambers,
Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.
Telephone: Holborn 5227.

When making purchases, please give "OVERSEAS" Advertisers an opportunity to quote prices.



To Britons Overseas

HOW you value British Cloths and British tailoring, London Fashions, Bond Street cut and honest British workmanship throughout a finely-tailored suit!

These things we can give you wherever you are stationed, as surely and as satisfactorily as if you were measured and fitted in our showrooms.

Our self-measurement form is perfectly designed and simple to follow. Every garment is accurately cut, hand-tailored, and skilfully manipulated into the style you choose.

You are assured absolute satisfaction by our guarantee to please you or refund your money in full.

LADIES' or GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUIT

Special Line:

£4 10 0

Made from solid Worsted suiting (Tropical weight) or All-Wool Saxony Tweed (English weight). (HIGHEST PRICE 6 Guineas.)

Write for 120 Free Patterns.

Write to-day for post-paid set of patterns, style book and self-measurement form complete.

Wright

& COMPANY (OLD HILL) LTD

1, COLONIAL HOUSE

OLD HILL, STAFFORDSHIRE

ENGLAND

JACKSON'S

FLOOR POLISH
FURNITURE
CREAM AND
VARNISH
STAINS

□ □ □

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF 66 YEARS.

MADE BY

T. S. JACKSON & SONS, LTD.,
LONDON, S.E. 1,
ENGLAND.

Write for interesting Book—"Floors Flowers and Furniture," sent *free* to "Overseas" readers.

MALTED BARLEY WHEAT & MILK

Are the constituents of Horlick's Malted Milk. These nutritive elements help nature to build up the human frame and bring back health, strength and energy. Made in a moment—with the addition of water or milk. The ideal Food-Drink for Overseas Men, Women and Children.

Drink

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

OF ALL CHEMISTS & STORES.

Increased advertisement revenue means continued improvement of "OVERSEAS."

The Most Worth-while Work for "Overseas"

By Edward C. Austin

The Most Worth-while Work for "Overseas."

ALTHOUGH a new Member, and perhaps less entitled to offer any suggestion to the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League than those whose relation to it has been of longer duration, I venture to draw attention to the desirability of placing within the reach of Members of the Club travelling in foreign countries, or temporarily resident therein, the best British literature available, whether in book or magazine form, and comprising a wide range of subjects.

It is difficult and next to impossible for travelling Members of the Club to carry more than a very limited supply of books and reading matter with them, and those who go abroad with expectation of remaining only one, two or three years, as the case may be, rarely carry a supply sufficient to last more than a few months.

There is hesitation to order books from the Homeland with expectation of leaving them behind sooner or later, and yet something is needed to fill a void which a diet of newspaper and magazine literature cannot always satisfy.

In this connection it has occurred to me that a fund might be raised for the purchase of books and magazines to be placed in the care of Branch Secretaries of the Club permanently resident abroad. This literature should be available to Members of the Club living within a certain radius from the distributing centre, and temporarily resident or travelling therein.

I have no doubt that travelling Members or those temporarily resident abroad would gladly welcome the news that a stock of best British literature was available, either at their temporary destination or at places *en route*, which, as Members of the Over-Seas Club, they would be at liberty to draw upon, and they would, no doubt, cheerfully contribute to the support of such a scheme.

The transformation of "Saharas" in foreign countries into well-watered and fruitful literary gardens for the benefit of its travelling and temporarily resident Members abroad may be considered a "worth-while" work of a permanent character in so far as such literature may foster and develop true British sentiment.

PERU HOTEL
WOBURN PLACE
RUSSELL SQUARE
LONDON, W.C. 1

Central, City and West End, 2 minutes British Museum, quiet, comfortable, good table and cooking. Bed and breakfast, 2 guineas each per week. Luncheons, 2*s.* 6*d.* Dinners, 3*s.* 6*d.* 'Phone, Museum 6771. Attentive service and cleanliness a speciality.

Buy All Your Gifts by Mail

from the World's Greatest Gift Store

Gamage's Xmas Bazaar

THE PIONEERS

in the Christmas Bazaar movement. The valuable experience gained during many years of trading at home and abroad enable them to offer Christmas shopping value without parallel. Gamage's Bazaar has long since become a great National Institution, and many weeks before the Winter Festival the Great Holborn Store is thronged with eager shoppers.

SEND FOR THIS WONDERFUL BOOK OF XMAS BARGAINS

Every page crammed with good things to gladden the hearts of millions all over the world.

for Marvellous Value for Money . . .

From Calendars to Conjuring Tricks; Jewellery to Jazz Band Sets; Rag Dolls to Railway Models, all in infinite variety—a dazzling array at the World's Lowest Prices. Gifts for everybody — Children and Grown-ups—and a thousand and one novelties, all new and wonderful. Toys for the children, both amusing and instructive—in short, the finest display in the world to-day.

Write Now— It's Quite Free

Send us your Name and full Postal Address—we do the rest. Home Readers of "OVERSEAS" should send their name and address NOW to secure their copy as soon as published.

GAMAGES, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1

TEST
"LUSTRESSA" SHAMPOO
AT OUR EXPENSE.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE.

C. A. STOKES & Co., Ltd.
39 ECLIPSOL WORKS
BRISTOL . ENGLAND

LUSTRESSA
REG TRADE MARK

Pleasant Odour. **DALES' GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN** **Allows Polishing.**

MAKES BOOTS AND HARNESS waterproof as a duck's back, soft as velvet and 3 times as durable. Over 40 years' reputation.
22 *EXHIBITION HIGHEST AWARDS FOR SUPERIORITY.*
Sold in Black and Brown Colours, in Tins. Manufactory, Dunstable, England.

START BUSINESS YOURSELF

WE supply Fancy Goods, Postcards, Drapery, Tobacconists, Stationery, Jewellery, 1d. to 6d. Bazaar Goods, Toys, Confectionery, Cutlery, etc. Sample Cases £5 upwards sent by return. Guide Catalogue, "Success in Business," 3d.—H. MICHAELS & SON, Cromwell House, High Holborn, London, W.C., England.

FOR EVERYTHING MUSICAL:

Music, Player-Pianos, Pianos, Organs, Gramophones and Records, String and Wind Instruments. Your definite enquiry invited. Catalogues free. Quotations, including delivery to your seaport (and safe packing for export) our specialty. Established 1883. Bankers:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

ROCKLEY'S MUSICAL SERVICE, LTD. **84/86, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2, England, and Nine London Branches.**

BOOKS **BY RETURN MAIL.**

New or Second-hand,
• on Every Subject. •

From . . .
W. J. BRYCE,
The Empire Art & Book Room,
24A, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1, England.

Publisher of "Sketches Made at Anzac." By H. Moore Jones, A.N.Z.A.C.

Members mentioning "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers help to maintain the advertising revenue.

Although

HEARSON'S

"CHAMPION"

INCUBATOR

—the 100% hatching machine—is in its forty-first year of success, and is in operation in all parts of the world, there are still good territories available for exclusive representation by keen and :: enthusiastic agents. ::

Enquiries from any such are invited and should be addressed to—

SPRATT'S PATENT, Ltd.,
(Sole Proprietors)
24/5, FENCHURCH STREET,
- -LONDON, E.C. 3.- -

ALL OVER THE WORLD

OUR
BREECHES

are admitted to be better than many sold at double the price.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU AND SAVE YOU 50 %

BREECHES
CUT TO YOUR SPECIAL MEASURE
IN **BEDFORD CORD**
OR **DRILLS** **25/-**
RIDING TWEEDS,
WHIPCORDS, *from* 30/- *Per Pair.*

Send for Patterns and Easy Self-Measure Instructions.

No matter where you are we guarantee to fit you perfectly, satisfy you, or return your cash.

BEDFORD RIDING BREECHES Co. *Dept.57*
29 Great Titchfield Street Oxford St. London. W.1.

HAVE YOU A
SHOPPING REPRESENTATIVE
IN LONDON

the greatest and cheapest centre in the world? If not, write and ask

LAW & MAIDMENT
FAXFIELD HOUSE,
28, WATLING STREET,
LONDON, E.C. 4,

to shop on your behalf.

Purchases of every description effected at best possible prices.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Remittances, with full instructions, should accompany all orders, which will have careful and prompt attention.

(Newspapers, magazines, etc., despatched regularly.)

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Dry and Neutral — Metro SULPHATE

THE IDEAL FERTILIZER

FARMERS WHO HAVE USED SULPHATE OF AMMONIA WILL APPRECIATE the ADVANTAGES TO BE OBTAINED BY USING THE "METRO SULPHATE" MANUFACTURED BY THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS ~ ~ COMPANY. ~ ~

It is bone-dry and does not rot bags. It can be readily distributed. It does not absorb atmospheric moisture. *It is guaranteed to contain 25¼ per cent. ammonia.*

For prices and descriptive pamphlet apply to—

(R. B. Department),
SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY,
709, Old Kent Road, London, Eng.
T. A.: "Metrogas, London."

"There is nothing in the world too fine for the Mercantile Marine of this Country for the work they have done during the present war."—LORD JELLICOE.

An Appeal for the

Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund

THIS Fund was instituted in August, 1916, to perpetuate the memory of that very gallant Officer, Captain Fryatt, of the S.S. "Brussels," who so heroically went to his doom in the cause of the Allies.

Its purposes are for the alleviation of suffering and distress, primarily due to the War, arising amongst the Officers of the Merchant Service and their Widows and Orphans.

Will YOU Help Us

to carry on the Good Work the Fund has already done and is doing?

You owe a great deal to the Merchant Service and Contributions are Sadly Needed

They will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary:

Lieut. T. W. MOORE, C.B.E., R.N.R.
The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool

HAPPY CHILDHOOD AT
Dr BARNARDO'S HOMES

Dr Barnardo's Homes

7,200

CHILDREN NEED FOOD
and prices are high.

WILL YOU SEND

2/6

to the Annual Collection of Half-Crowns for Bread and Butter?

Cheques payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Founder's Day Fund" and crossed, may be addressed to the Director, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman (Dept. O.S.), 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

OVERSEAS

The "Sunshine Society"

The "Sunshine Society."

I WANT to ask all the boys and girls of the Empire a question : Would you like to join the "Sunshine Society" ? First of all, of course, you will want to know what this Society with the attractive name is, what are its objects, and why you should be interested in them.

The "Sunshine Society" has been formed to help Sir Arthur Pearson—who has done such wonderful things for the blinded soldiers—and the National Institute for the Blind to care for little children who are blind from birth. Its aim is to include amongst its members a vast army of boys and girls at home and overseas who will make up their minds to see that these poor little derelicts on life's wild seas—babies blind from birth—have everything in the way of tender care and expert training which can help them to conquer their terrible handicap, and to possess them with faculties which in some degree may compensate for the lack of eyesight.

The knowledge of the beauty and grandeur of the world we live in, of the infinite universe which surrounds us, must be conveyed to the intelligence of the blind by other means than that of sight, and at "Sunshine House," on the verdant hills of Hertfordshire, a wonderful beginning has been made. Here the blind baby receives from its birth the loving attention and specialised training which is the finest breeding ground for a baby's mind.

The "Sunshine Society," then, is a society of boys and girls who wish to assist the helpless little mites who are destined for ever —mark the word—to face darkness. Its badge is a proof that you are providing them with what they need most—the hope that can form within the heart of them a pool of light more radiant than the brightest rays that gild the western seas, glow on the ripened corn, or flame into fire the burning sands of the Sahara.

All you have to do to become a member of the "Sunshine Society" is to send to the Secretary, "Sunshine Society," National Institute for the Blind (Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920), 224—8, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, one shilling every year. You will then receive a badge of membership, and if you get twenty of your friends to join, you become an associate and receive an associate's certificate. Full particulars of many attractive features of the Society will be sent on application to the secretary, but there is one interesting feature that I must mention : to members or associates who by their individual efforts raise the sum of £10 or upwards, a medal will be awarded, and for every successive £5 a bar.

Think for a moment or two about the blind babies and then I know you will join now without delay.

J. M. ROWLEY.

AS FAR FLUNG AS THE EMPIRE
AND AS POWERFUL.

The British & Foreign Sailors' Society

1818 **1921**

IN SERVICE FOR THE SAILOR

Next to the Bluejacket it is the Men of the Mercantile Marine upon whom we rely to keep our honoured flag flying in the far corners of the Globe.

FOR OVER 100 YEARS

this Society has, with the help of a generous public, made the arduous tasks of these men less dreary, and their lonely lives brighter.

OUR MANIFEST EFFORTS INCLUDE:—

1. Training British Boys for British Ships.
2. Providing Homes and Centres all over the World where Sailors may obtain rest and comfort.
3. Maintaining a Home for 30 orphans of Sailors who fell at Jutland and other places.
4. Providing Floating Libraries for ships, and literature for lightships and lonely lighthouse keepers.
5. Providing instant relief to destitute Seamen and their dependents.
6. Ministering to the Sailors' spiritual and material needs in the manner most appreciated.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

Will you help this important LINK OF EMPIRE to carry out its programme by sending a donation to:—

SIR FREDK. GREEN, K.B.E., Treasurer,
32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

General Secretary: **Mr. Herbert E. Barker.**

Bankers: **Bank of England.**

Women's Auxiliary: **The Ladies Guild.**

President: **The Dowager Lady Dimsdale, O.B.E.**

THE

"ARETHUSA"

Training Ship and the Shaftesbury Homes

URGENTLY NEED

£25,000

TO PREVENT CURTAILMENT OF ANY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY'S WORK

10,000 boys have been sent to Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.
9,000 boys have been trained for Civil Employment and Emigration.
1,100 boys and girls now being maintained.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, ESQ., M.A.
Deputy Chairman: F. H. CLAYTON, ESQ.
Chairman of Ship Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT, ESQ.
Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN AND HENRY G. COPELAND.

Cheques should be made payable to and sent to

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
164 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2

POUNDS ARE NEEDED

SHILLINGS ARE WELCOME

Across the Seas, London appeals to the Distant Sons, for the **4,000 DEAF and DUMB** within its borders—more than the population of many a small town. **Will you help these heavily-handicapped Men and Women denied both Hearing and Speech?**

Gifts gratefully acknowledged by

ROYAL ASSOCIATION in Aid of the DEAF AND DUMB,
419, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Please help to alleviate the distress in

THE MOTHER COUNTRY

and send a trifle to

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

LONDON.

Members regularly corresponding with our advertisers materially help "OVERSEAS."

The Salvation Army
as Empire Builder

IN the ten years immediately before the War nearly 100,000 persons were emigrated, mostly to the Dominion of Canada; **and work was found for all those who desired it.**

EMIGRATION is not indiscriminate. The Army does not take people at random, ship and disembark them, and then leave them stranded. The emigrants are carefully selected; they must first satisfy the Army as to their suitability in character and physique—the more so because the Overseas Immigration Authorities have great confidence in the discretion of the Salvation Army. That this confidence is not misplaced is shown by the fact that

less than 1 % of Salvation Army immigrants have been returned by the authorities as undesirable.

Please help us to give some unfortunate child or deserving adult a fresh start in a new land. We are entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. Will you not send a donation (no matter how small) to

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
STAR AND GARTER HOME
FOR
DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,
RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED by the British Red Cross Society, under the patronage of H.M. the Queen, as a permanent memorial of the Great War. On the site of the old Star & Garter Hotel, of famous memory, a noble building is being erected to accommodate about 200 men. To hasten building operations the temporary Hospital in the Annexe of the Hotel, opened in January, 1916, for Sailors and Soldiers paralysed by wounds, has been moved to the Seaside Branch at Sandgate, Kent.

The Star & Garter Committee appeals to the benevolence of our friends and kinsmen overseas on behalf of the Building Fund which, notwithstanding the generous support it has received both at home and abroad, is in need of further help, in consequence of the enormously increased price of labour and materials.

Address all subscriptions to:

THE SECRETARY, STAR & GARTER COMMITTEE,
19, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

CURIOS *from* OVERSEAS

will help to feed and clothe British Orphans. We hope to hold a Grand Bazaar at our School at Maitland Park in May, 1922, and shall have an

"Overseas" Stall

We want your help to fill that stall with useful articles and curios from the land where you dwell. They will be sold to provide food for the fatherless children in our care. Please tell us the value of the items when you send them.

This is Your Opportunity

Fred. J. Robinson, A.C.I.S.,
Secretary,
THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
and
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE,
73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2

From Rock and Tempest.

320 Merchant Seamen, men who have run the gauntlet of the fiercest storms, now find themselves in poverty and need your assistance.

887 Widows of Seamen and 1100 Dependent Children

are also wanting help, which we are compelled to withhold because funds are low. Will you bring a ray of sunshine into their lives by sending a donation immediately?

THOS. SCOTT, *Secretary,*
British Merchant Seamen and their Dependents' Fund,
Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of
LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.
(Under Royal Patronage)

WHERE ARE THE WEALTHY?

You remember the old puzzles, "Where is the dog?" "Where is the cat?" I ask, Where are the wealthy?"

That there are such people I know, because demand creates supply, and in London and elsewhere there is an ample supply of what may be termed "confections" or "creations" in ladies' dress, and, in fact, a supply of every kind of luxury the heart can desire. There must be those who demand such things or they would not be supplied. Happily the making of them gives employment to those who need it.

Now, I can supply tired bodies, weary hearts, anxious minds, who wonder "Where is the next meal to come from?"

No one is interested in such people—but those poor Ladies (many old and ill) need your active, loving sympathy; they need your money. PLEASE SPARE THEM A LITTLE—their lives are very grey—help to brighten them, I beg of you.

Hon. Sec.,
EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Lancaster House, Malvern.

THE
CHURCH of ENGLAND
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY
(*Founded in* 1881 *by Prebendary Rudolf*)
has given Homes to over 25,000 children and now has a family of 4,219 little ones to

FEED, CLOTHE, SHELTER & TRAIN

WILL YOU HELP?

Gifts gratefully received by Secretary,
Rev. W. Fowell Swann, M.A.,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road,
London, S.E. 11.

Cheques, etc., crossed and payable to "Waifs & Strays."

LOST!

LOST!

IN many popular resorts the town crier, with his big bell and his long list of treasured articles lost, is still a familiar figure.

Is there no bell-man to sound in your ears this poignant cry?

"LOST in childhood's days, all that makes life precious—a mother's care, a father's protection, the careless gaiety of unshadowed youth!"

In the shelter of our Home the orphan, the neglected little one, the unwanted child, find again their lost treasures of love and laughter.

If you are willing to share in this beautiful work, we will be your almoners.

■ ■ ■ ■

Gifts and Enquiries should be addressed to :—

THE PRINCIPAL (REV. W. HODSON SMITH),

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson),

104-122, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Treasurers :

J. R. BARLOW, Esq., M.A., J.P.
SIR CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, Bart., C.B.E.

THE

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

(Founded 1891 —— Incorporated 1893)

HAS NO ENDOWMENT.

WANTED
1,000,000 Shillings.

WILL YOU HELP

The Church Lads' Brigade to Continue its Great Work Among Lads for Church and State?

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T.

Vice-Presidents: THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

Governor & Commandant: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD GRENFELL, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Hon. Treasurer: SIR ADRIAN D. W. POLLOCK. (Chamberlain of the City of London).

Brigade Chaplain-General and Secretary: REV. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A.

General Headquarters:
Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

LEST WE FORGET

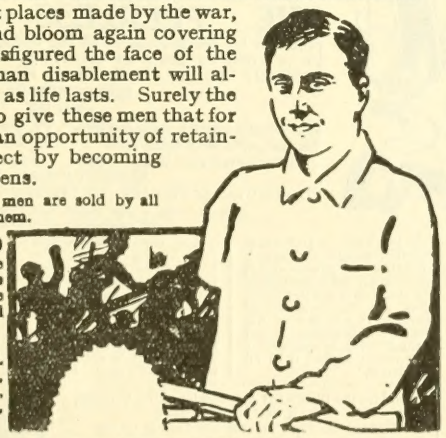
the men who gallantly held the positions at the front, but lost their positions at home.

"I WANT to work, but no one seems able to give me a job." This is the heart-breaking remark of thousands of maimed and broken ex-Service men who sacrificed positions and prospects by responding to "The Call." It is true that these men are unemployable in ordinary Workshops and Factories, for in these days of keen competition a one-armed, or paralysed, or legless man is not a profit-making worker; but, after all, they fought for the Homeland and lost their limbs and powers of action in the service of us all.

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

are doors through which these men, who served and suffered, can enter the hive of Industry and show that, given the chance, they can make their lives as useful to the Nation as they were before the handicap of war's casualties crippled their possibilities. In these Workshops—the only Memorial to one of our greatest soldiers—these men are trained in useful occupations and provided with permanent employment at good wages. Over 2,300 men have already been admitted into the Workshops but there is a far greater number whose requests to enter have to be refused because money is needed for machinery and maintenance. Will you help the Committee to help these men?

THINK what it means to be disabled. Most of the evils that afflict human nature; disease, poverty, grief—if they do not kill—pass on. But the armless, the legless, the paralysed men—legacies of the war—are maimed for the duration of their lives. In the desert places made by the war, flowers will grow and bloom again covering up the scars that disfigured the face of the earth, but the human disablement will always remain as long as life lasts. Surely the least we can do is to give these men that for which they crave—an opportunity of retaining their self-respect by becoming self-supporting citizens.



The goods made by the men are sold by all leading retailers. Buy them.

HELP THE FUND also by sending a cheque or money order payable to the Chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund.

MAJOR GENERAL Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

CHILLON COLLEGE

Uniting Cheltonia English School, Villeneuve, and L'Ecole-Foyer des Pleiades.

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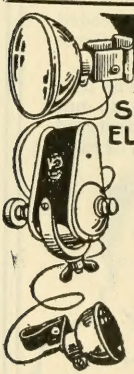

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